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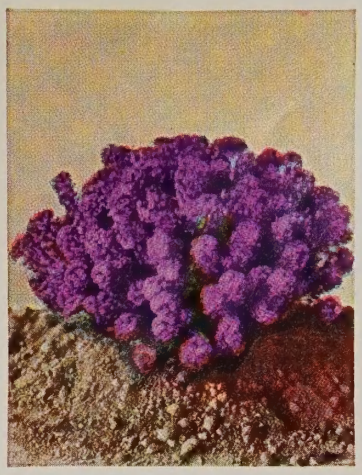
HOLLYHOCK
ANNUAL—INDIAN SPRING
Page 5

Lane Wilson-Seeds

Shreveport-Monroe, Louisiana

Gorgeous Creations for Your Garden!



ALYSSUM, Violet Queen

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Gigantea Pot O'Gold

SCABIOSA, Blue Moon

PHLOX, Gigantea Art Shades
Award of Merit—All-America Selections

VINCA or PERIWINKLE, Mixed

PORTULACA, Mixed

PETUNIA, Giants of California

TORENIA (Wishbone Flower)

Webster Defines

"A CATALOGUE as an arranged list, with brief particulars concerning the names, articles, etc."

We present this PLANTING GUIDE or CATALOGUE without prices because mail order prices, including packing charges and postage, have to be higher than store prices. We could not afford to mail at store prices.

The Catalogue is written with SPECIFIC CULTURAL DIRECTIONS for "ARK-LA-TEX."

LANE WILSON has served ARK-LA-TEX for 23 years with QUALITY Merchandise and there is NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY IN THE SEED BUSINESS.

Flower Seed

Garden Seed

Field Seed

Bulbs

Insecticides

Fertilizers

Poultry Supplies

PEAK OF QUALITY
SEEDS
L-W-BRAND

GOOD SEEDS ARE THE CHEAPEST
The Cost of Planting, Fertilizing, Land, Time, etc., is the same

Sprayers

Dog Supplies

Garden Tools

Pottery

Bird Cages

Gold Fish

Baby Chicks

Dog Food

Planting Table for Plants and Bulbs

PLANTING. The table below shows the number of plants or bulbs to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin at outside row—where 6 inches apart, 3 inches from edge of bed; where 12 inches apart, 6 inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professionals in planting a bed to set the plants or bulbs somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant or bulb toward the center of the bed.

Diameter of bed	6 in. apart	12 in. apart	18 in. apart	24 in. apart	30 in. apart	Diameter of bed	6 in. apart	12 in. apart	18 in. apart	24 in. apart	30 in. apart
3 feet	28	7				12 feet	452	113	50	28	18
4 feet	48	12	6			13 feet	528	132	59	33	22
5 feet	80	20	8			14 feet	612	153	68	39	25
6 feet	112	28	13	7		15 feet	704	176	78	44	28
7 feet	152	38	17	9		16 feet	804	201	89	50	32
8 feet	200	50	23	12		17 feet	904	226	100	57	36
9 feet	256	64	28	16		18 feet	1016	254	113	63	40
10 feet	320	80	36	20	13	19 feet	1132	283	126	71	46
11 feet	380	95	42	24	16	20 feet	1256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by two. For example, an oval 9 feet long by 7 feet wide will require same number of plants as circular bed 8 feet in diameter.

Delightfully Different New Flowers for 1941

MARIGOLD, SPRY

Silver Medal—1941 All-America Selections

Extra dwarf, double French type; compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with very light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Brighter than Dwarf Harmony and profuse flowering. See illustration on back cover. **Packet, 25c.**

MARIGOLD, GOLDSMITH

Bronze Medal—1941 All-America Selections

Early flowering Dixie Sunshine type, having an almost globular flower of medium size with incurved petals of the chrysanthemum type. See illustration on back cover. **Packet, 25c.**

MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA, POT O'GOLD

The plants are dwarf and compact, growing 12 to 15 inches in height, well branched, very neat in appearance and bearing a dozen or more large blooms at one time. The color is bright deep golden orange. 100 per cent double. See illustration inside front cover. **Packet, 25c.**

MARIGOLD, MISSION GIANTS

A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. It is of medium height with giant chrysanthemum blooms and is ready for introduction this season in a separate color of golden orange and mixed. The plants grow about 18 inches high and show much more than the ordinary amount of vigor. Under our field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce from 8 to 12 stems of excellent cutting length. This new type of Marigold is unique in at least one respect, the laterals or side branches produce just as large, if not larger blooms than the center stem. It is very early, coming into bloom fully two weeks ahead of the ordinary African types. The blooms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, are almost a perfect ball. In both size and form they remind one of the giant incurved chrysanthemums that are seen in flower shops at Thanksgiving time, except that the blooms of this new Marigold are more firm. **Packet, 25c**

PHLOX, Rosy Morn
Bronze Medal—1941 All-America Selections

PETUNIA, Super Fluffy Ruffles, Salmon Rose

PETUNIA SUPER FLUFFY RUFFLES, SALMON ROSE

The blooms average 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and are so frilled and ruffled that they are often mistaken for doubles. The color, as the name indicates, is salmon rose leaning toward the deep side with a golden throat. **Packet, 25c.**

PETUNIA HYBRIDA, RADIANCE

Silver Medal—1941 All-America Selections

There is more rich brilliance and life in the color of Radiance than in any Petunia, regardless of type, that we know of. A cerise rose with enough underlying salmon to remove the harshness, commonly found in a cerise rose, without losing the brilliance, in fact seeming to intensify it. The throat is golden yellow below where the bloom starts to flare. This tends to add warmth and life to the general color. This new Petunia is decidedly floriferous and holds its uniform and neat habit well into the late fall. The blooms are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. See illustration on back cover. **Packet, 25c.**

CUPID ZINNIA, TINY TIM

Small button-like flowers on well formed plants growing about one foot in height. Tiny Tim is a rich scarlet similar to Red Riding Hood but on a more compact bush of better form.

PHLOX GIGANTEA, ROSY MORN

Bronze Medal—1941 All-America Selections

This new variety possesses the large sized blooms, the free flowering quality and the fine habit of Gigantea Art Shades and Salmon Glory. If not unfavorably grown, the blooms will be larger than a half dollar. An extremely refreshing, gay and bright color combination as found in the long popular Petunia Rosy Morn except that the rose pink in the new Phlox is much deeper, providing a color that will not fade in the strong sun. **Pkt, 25c.**

ZINNIA, HOWARD'S NEW GIANT CRESTED

The blossoms average from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals after the style of a Pyrethrum Roseum. The colors included in the strain are charmingly bright and fresh, and contain almost all known colors with shades of orange, orange scarlet, yellow, rose, maize and crimson predominating. As a cut flower, or as an annual for garden ornamentation, they are without peer. The type may be expected to reproduce 60 to 70 per cent true to this large flowered crested formation. See illustration on back cover. **Packet, 25c.**

ZINNIA, BLACK RUBY

Bronze Medal—1941 All-America Selections

Bronze Medal 1941. Darkest maroon of Lilliput or Pompon type. See illustration on back. **Packet, 25c.**

SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS

(Creeping Zinnia)

Six inches. Tiny, semi-double Zinnia-like blossoms, dark orange with black center. Revels in hot sunny locations. **Packet, 25c.**

STAR OF TEXAS

(Xanthisma Texanum)

Twelve inches. Golden yellow, daisy-like blossoms. Blooms freely until frost. Prefers full sun. **Packet, 25c.**

STAR OF TEXAS
(Xanthisma Texanum)

FLOWER SEED PLANTING CHART AND INDEX

SEE PAGE 36 FOR GARDEN AND FIELD SEED

This table is for middle South climate and conditions. Allowances must be made. It is only a general guide. Abbreviations: T, tender; H, hardy; H H, half-hardy; A, annual; B, biennial; P, perennial. Months are numbered; 1, January; 2, February, etc.

AN ANNUAL PLANT—The seed must be sown each year and after producing its blossom and seed the plant will perish. Examples: Asters, Salvia, Sweet Peas and Zinnias.

A BIENNIAL PLANT—Is one that maintains its vitality for two years or more, producing roots and leaves the first year and fruit or blossoms the second season. Examples: Digitalis and Sweet Williams.

A PERENNIAL PLANT—Is one that lives indefinitely and usually has a dormant season in which it loses its leaves and which puts on new growth the following growing seasons. Examples: Hollyhock and Delphinium.

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location Sun, Shady	Months to Plant	Months to Transplant	Blooming Months	No. Seed to Ounce	No. Days to Germ.	Page
AGERATUM, TA	4-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	4-5	6-11	225,000	5-10	2
Alyssum, HHA	2-12 in.	spreading	fair	edging	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	5-11	60,000	5- 8	2
Antirrhinum, HA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5, 9-11	1-5	4-10	150,000	8-12	2
Aquilegia, HP	24-48 in.	branchy	yes	borders	any	8-9	10-11	5- 6	17,500	12-60	3
Arctotis, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000		3
Asters, TA	12-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	1-2	2-3	4- 6	12,000	5-10	3
BALSAM, TA	18-30 in.	erect	fair	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-10	3,500	8-10	3
Balsam Apple, TA	15 ft.	vine	no	novelty	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	250	30	3
Bellis, HP	6- 8 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5, 10-11	4-5	6-11	192,000	5-10	4
CALENDULA, HA	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4, 10-11	3-5	3-11	3,000	5-10	3
Calliopsis, TA	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	thin	6-10	100,000	8-10	3
Candytuft, HA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	6-9	10,000	5-10	3
Canterbury Bells, HA	18-42 in.	bushy	fair	border	sunny	3-9	4-5	6-7	125,000	10-15	3
Carnation, P & HA	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-6	6-10	15,000	10-15	3
Centurea, HHA	24-36 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-5 ,10-11	thin	6-9	7,000	8-10	3
Chrysanthemum, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	7-11	10,000	8-10	3
Cineraria, HB	18-24 in.	bushy	no	edging	sunny	2-4	4-5	Foliage	no record	8-10	
Clarkia, HA	15-30 in.	bushy	yes	border	any	3-5	thin	6-10	100,000	10	3
Coleus, TA	12-24 in.	bushy	no	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-5	for leaves	115,000	10-15	4
Coreopsis, HP	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4-9	4-5-10	6-10	12,000		3
Cosmos, TA	48-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	4-5	thin	7-11	5,500	8-10	4
Cynoglossum, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-8	4-5, 10	5-7	5,300		4
Cypress Vine, TA	10-18 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5	thin	6-11	2,200	10-20	4
DAHLIA, TP	36-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-5	7-11	3,000	10-20	4
Daisy Shasta, HP	10-30 in.	bushy	yes	edging	sunny	2-3, 8	3-4, 10	3-10	200,000	8-10	4
Delphinium, HHP	36-60 in.	tall	yes	border	sunny	8-10	10-2	5-7, 10	15,000	20	4
Dianthus, HA & P	12-15 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	5-11	28,000	5-10	4
Didiscus, HHA	24-36 in.	slender	yes	cutting	shady	2-3	4-5	6-11	10,200		4
Digitalis, HB	30-48 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	5-7	200,000	10-15	4
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, HA	10-12 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	3-7	15,000	5-10	4
Euphorbia, TA	2- 4 ft.	bushy	no	border	sunny	4-5	5-6	Foliage	5,300	10-12	4
FORGET-ME-NOT, HP	8-12 in.	bushy	yes	edging	shady	3-4	thin	4-5, 10	55,000	10-15	4
Four O'Clock, TA	24-30 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	4-5	8-9	350	8-10	4
GAILLARDIA, P & HA	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-11	15,000	10-15	4
Geranium, TP	12-15 in.	erect	no	bedding	any	3-4		4-10	6,200		5
Gerbera, HHP	12-15 in.	tufty	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4, 7-8	4-5-8-9	5-11	8,000		4
Gilia, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	6-10	no record		4
Globe Amaranth, TA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	4-5	thin	7-10	5,800	10-15	4
Godetia, HA	12-18 in.	erect	yes	border	any	3-5	thin	6-10	100,000	6-10	4
Gypsophila, HA	18-24 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	4-5	thin	6 wks.	25,000	5	5
HELICHRYSUM, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-10	40,000	5-10	5
Hollyhock, HP & A	5- 8 ft.	slender	yes	border	moist	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	4-9	3,500	10-30	5
Hyacinth Bean, TA	10 ft.	vining	no	climber	sunny	4-5		6-8	no record	10-15	5
KOCHIA, TA	36 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	thin	9-11	50,000	10	5
Kudzu, TP	50 ft.	vine	no	shade	any	3-4	4-5	5-7	no record		5
LANTANA, A & TP	24-36 in.	branchy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-10	no record		6
Larkspur, HHA	36-48 in.	tall	yes	bedding	sunny	10-2	thin	3-6	14,000	20	10
Lathyrus, HP	6-12 ft.	vine	yes	blanket	sunny	1-4	3-4	6-10	600	60	5
Lobelia, TA	6- 8 in.	bushy	fair	edging	shady	3-4	3-5	6-10	700,000	5-20	6
Lupine, HA	24-30 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	8-3	thin	4-9	1,800	5-10	6-7
MARIGOLD, TA	8-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000	5-10	6
Matricaria, HA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-4	thin	7-11	150,000	10-12	7
Moon Flower, TA	20-30 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5		6-11	no record	5-10	7
Morning Glory, TA	20-50 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5	thin	6-11	1,500	5-10	7
NASTURTIUM, TA	12 in., 8 ft.	bush, vine	yes	edging	sunny	4-6	thin	5-11	250	8-10	7
Nicotiana, TA	30-42 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	10-3	11-4	6-8	200,000	5-10	7
Nigella, TA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	thin	6-8	12,000	10-15	9
PANSY, HA	4- 6 in.	clump	yes	edging	any	9-3	10-4	4-6, 10	24,000	8-10	8
Petunia, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	any	11-5	12-5	4-10	152,000	8-10	7
Phlox, HA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	4-7	15,000	8-10	9
Poppy, HA	24-60 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	3-7	150,000	15	9
Portulaca, TA	4- 6 in.	spready	no	edging	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	300,000	8-10	9
Pyrethrum, HP	12-24 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4-7-9	4-5-9-10	5-6	22,000	10-12	9
RICINUS, TA	5-10 ft.	branchy	no	massing	sunny	4-5	thin	big leaves	50	12-15	9
SALPIGLOSSIS, HHA	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	border	any	10-3	11-5	6-11	125,000	5-10	9
Salvia, TA	24-42 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-5	2-5	6-11	10,000	5-10	9
Scabiosa, HHB	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	5,000	10-15	9
Scarlet Runner, TA	10-12 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	no record	5-10	9
Stocks, HHA	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	9-3	10-4	3-8	18,000	3-10	10
Sweet Pea, HHA	4- 8 ft.	vine	yes	cutting	sunny	12-3	thin	3-6	340		10
Sweet William, HB	12-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	3-4	5-6	28,000	5-10	10
THUNBERGIA, TA	4- 5 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5		6-11	1,200	10-15	10
Tithonia, TA	4- 6 ft.	branchy	yes	cutting	sunny	4-6		7-11	4,000		10
Torenia, TA	10-12 in.	bushy	no	bedding	shady	2-5	4- 6	5-11	375,000		10
VERBENA, HHP	6-10 in.	spready	yes	edging	sunny	2-5	3- 5	6-10	10,000	10-15	10
Vinca, TA	15-18 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	sunny	2-5	4- 5	6-11	22,000	10-12	11
ZINNIA, TA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-9	4- 9	4-11	4,000	5-10	11-12

We do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

Where this insignia appears in this catalogue it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selections trials.

■ ■ ■

Flower Seeds

10c

PER PACKET

3 for 25c
except where otherwise noted

■ ■ ■

The best of the New Flowers that are adapted to our Southern Climate and all the old and well-tried favorites. Treat Slow Germinating Seed with Semesan.

Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all sorts of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of no value whatever and are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and prefer not to have a very extended list, rather than to cause disappointment in any of the varieties procured. Cultural directions will be found on most of our seed packets.

Seed Sowing—A good rule to follow is to cover seed two times their diameter. If sown too thick always thin out. You gain nothing by crowding. **The richer the soil the better the results.**

AGERATUM (Floss Flower). Most popular summer-blooming plants with fluffy flowers in dense heads throughout the summer and fall. The dwarf varieties are desirable for borders, edgings, rockeries and beds; the taller ones are fine for cutting. Does well in sun or half shade in any soil. Dwarf varieties also make nice indoor pot-plants.

Midget Blue Fine dwarf (2 to 3 inches high) Ageratum with delicate fine foliage which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue flowers.

Blue Ball. Compact ball-shaped plants 6 to 8 in. tall, are covered with large heads of fluffy deep dark blue flowers.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-Me-Not).

Annual Blue Bird. Compact, indigo blue, graceful sprays with clusters of small flowers something like Forget-Me-Nots. Stalks and foliage are somewhat rough and hairy. Ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers.

Annual Anchusa—Blue Bird
All-America Selections—Special Mention

ALYSSUM

Easily grown, free flowering plants, universally popular for beds, borders, edgings, rockery, pots and window boxes. Of quick growth; in bloom all during the summer and fall. Pretty alone or alternated with blue Lobelia, blue Ageratum, or Tagets signata. Alyssum is also valuable for growing indoors during the winter. Mix the seed with sand to prevent sowing too thickly.

Maritimum. Old-fashioned Sweet Alyssum. Very fragrant. White. Nine to 12 inches. Blooms from early in the season, until freezing.

Carpet of Snow. A special selection, each plant absolutely flat and a compact mass of white without green center. Seed saved from transplanted seedlings only.

Violet Queen (New). Bright violet and very compact. The first real step toward definite color among these charming edging plants. 6 in.

Gold Dust, Saxatile Compactum. (Basket of Gold). Brilliant golden yellow flowers borne profusely early in the spring on neat, rounded plants 9 to 12 in. tall. Very showy.

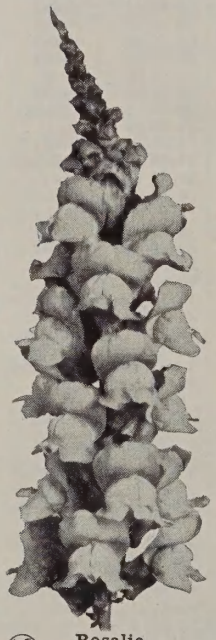
ANAGALLIS (Large-Flowered Pimpernel.) Charming plants covered with 5-petalled flowers, about 1 in. across. Effective as edgings; lovely in porch or window boxes, rockeries, and pots. Must have a sunny location. 8 to 10 in.

Coerulea. Deep turquoise-blue.

Mixed Colors. Unusual shades of lilac, scarlet, crimson, blue, brick-red and others in mixture. Greatly admired.

ANTIRRHINUMS (Snapdragons) The peer of all garden flowers.

Majus Grandiflorum (Rust Resistant). 2½ ft.. The development of these new rust-proof strains has made Snapdragons more popular than ever. Plants are base branching, each producing up to 1½ dozen long, graceful spikes covered with large flowers. Foliage is clean, healthy, and luxuriant.



Rosalie
Bronze Medal

Rosalie. New Rust-Resistant Large Flowered Giant, Snapdragon, (Majus Grand). This exciting color is entirely new in Antirrhinum. It is a rich deep rose with an underlying tone of topaz or amber which makes it stand out conspicuously among all other colors. The tube and lip are the same color which greatly intensifies the depth and richness of color. The plants are base branching and produce from six to eight huge long flowering spikes on which the florets are decidedly well arranged. This is an all-purpose Snap.

Orange Shades. Brilliant light orange.

Padre. Crimson.

Scarlet (Defiance). "Defiance" scarlet.

Shasta. Pure white.

Yellow Jacket. Deep yellow.

Majus Grand. New Hybrids. A superb mixture containing an extremely wide range of color.

ANTIGONON (Mountain Rose). One of our most beautiful southern vines. Perennial, although foliage is winter killed.

Culture. Start seeds, preferably indoors. Transplant outdoors when ground is warm.

We Can Get It for You

In the event that you wish to secure seed of some varieties that you do not find listed—please order—we shall make every effort to obtain it for you.

AQUILEGIA, Columbine.
A hardy perennial of graceful habit growing 2 to 3 feet high. The attractive flowers produce an unusual wealth of color from May to July. They succeed best in partial shade and are of value for cutting. Seeds sown in early summer or fall will bloom the following spring. Start seed in boxes to transplant.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. This strain has achieved the enviable reputation of being the finest strain of Columbine ever offered. The plants are all vigorous and strong growing. They are 3 ft. tall and bear a profusion of large blooms and colors.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-Eyed African Daisy). An excellent long-stemmed cut flower for dry sunny location. The flowers are like large white daisies with blue centers. Effective planted among other medium tall flowers. Easy to grow. Blooms from July to frost. 2 ft.

Large Flowering Hybrid. A new race of African daisies rivaling in size and variety of coloring the famous gerberas, which they closely resemble, but much easier to grow in the garden. Flower 2½ to 3 inches; likes a dry, sunny location. Excellent as a border plant and fine for cutting. 12 inches.

ASTERS. Plant in January and February in boxes and transplant to open ground after all danger of frost.

Crego Giant. Through the most careful selection, this type has been brought to a state of incredible perfection. Plants are over 2 feet high, with long, branching stems, bearing huge, fluffy flowers of chrysanthemum shape.

Blue Flame	**Deep Pink**
Light Blue	**Shell-Pink**
Crimson	**Snow-White**
Deep Purple	**Mixed**

Queen of the Market. A useful, early Aster coming into flower about three weeks ahead of the large-blooming varieties. Flowers are medium size, on long stems, and are used extensively for cut-flowers. Height 1½ feet. Mixed.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper). An old favorite garden flower. Double Camelia-flowered. Mixed.

BACHELOR BUTTON. See Cornflower and Gomphrena.

BALLOON VINE. Rapid growing climber with small balloon-shaped seed pods.

BALSAM APPLE. Climber with creamy flowers followed by yellow apple-shaped fruit.

BLUE LACE FLOWERS. Large, lace-like, delicate lavender-blue flowers, 2½ in. across.

CACALIA. Tassel Flower. Unique annual with small, orange-scarlet flowers on tall, slender stems. They resemble showy miniature brushes. Artistic for mixed borders and bouquets. Height 1½ feet.

CALENDULAS. Calendulas are definitely cool weather loving plants and in the warmer climates should be sown in the autumn for early bloom in the late winter or early spring. While they like full sun, they cannot stand the burning sun of summer.

Orange Fantasy. Distinctive new, rather dwarf and heavily foliaged. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals.

Campfire. Huge, flat, double flowers, larger than any other type; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen. Excellent for winter flowering.

Chrysantha. Large, double flowers of clear buttercup-yellow. The loosely arranged petals droop somewhat and give the appearance of a chrysanthemum. Ideal for cutting.

Orange Shaggy. Large, informally fringed flowers like fluffy Japanese chrysanthemums. The coloring is of a delightful two-tone combination, graduating from light orange-yellow in the center to a deep burning orange at the edge.

Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow.

Double Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS.

Golden Crown. Large, rich orange-yellow flowers on 1 ft. wiry stems. Dwarf, mixed.

CANDYTUFT, Umbellata. Fine for borders and rock gardens. For continuous bloom sow seeds every three weeks.

Mixed Colors.

ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS

Shape of flowers and form of plant are the same as those of the well-known biennial Canterbury Bells, but these blooms from seed in less than six months. Very showy in beds and borders. Each plant produces 6 to 8 spikes. 2 to 2½ feet.

Mixed Colors.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. Quick growing climber covered all summer with scarlet blooms.

CARNATION, Chabaud's Enfant De Nice. The best early giant Carnation, blooming the first year from seed. The flowers are 2½-3 in. in diameter, on long, strong stems.

Mixed.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Annual. They produce long, stiff stemmed flowers in attractive shades and color combinations. Excellent for cutting.

Single Mixed. Double Mixed.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

Where this insignia appears in this catalogue it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selections Trials.

■ ■ ■

CENTAUREA.

New Double Cornflower. The flowers of these strains are very large, fully double and the colors intensified. Finest for cut flowers.

Blue Boy. Blue.

Pinkie. Deep pink.

Red Boy. Deep red.

Mixed.

Jubilee Gem. Dwarf, compact plants, about 1 ft. tall, literally covered with dark but vivid double blue flowers. Fine for edging, borders, rock gardens and pots.

Imperialis.

Giant Sweet Sultans, Mixed. All the lovely colors belonging to this fine, large-flowered type in a glorious blend; some with centers different in color from the outer petals that are most attractive.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller). Attractive, silvery leaved plant for baskets, borders or beds.

COLEUS. Brilliantly colored foliage plant.

COSMOS, Sensation (Mammoth Flowering). Giant flowers, 4 to 6 in. across, are had within 10 weeks from seed and are borne most profusely until frost on strong, robust plants, 4 to 6 ft. high. Flowers have prettily fluted petals which slightly overlap. They are borne on long stems so desirable for cutting. Larger flowers, if wanted for exhibition or other purposes, may be obtained by disbudding.

Pink.	**Crimson.**
White.	**Mixed.**

Double Extra Early Crested Mixed. Lovely crested or Anemone shaped flowers 2 in. across. Height 3 to 4 ft.

Orange Flare. Gold Medal—1935 All-America Selections. Well branched plants, 3 ft., covered with showy golden orange flowers in about 3 months from seed, and continue to bloom profusely until frost.

Cosmos, Orange Flare
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

Dahlia Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids

COREOPSIS. Daisy-like flowers with broad fluted petals. Rich, glossy chrome yellow.

CUPHEA, Firefly. A new ever-blooming dwarf, compact border or rockery plant filled with small cerise red showy flowers.

CYPRESS VINE. A popular climber with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of small star-shaped white and red flowers. About 15 ft.

CYNOGLOSSUM.

Ⓐ **Firmament, Amabile Dwarf Compactum** (Annual). Similar in color and type of bloom to the taller and long popular Amabile Deep Ultramarine Blue but only about half as tall and very compact.

DAHLIA.

Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. Flowering in sixty days from seed. This remarkable strain produces branching plants 2 ft. tall, bearing double and semi-double flowers 3 in. in diameter, of lovely soft pink, lavender, red, orange, yellow and maroon. They flower until frost kills the plants, and produce tubers which can be saved. Pinched back, they make fine pot plants.

Advance Special Strain. Large flowered decorative varieties. Pkt. 15c.

DIMORPHOTHECA. African Daisies. Cape Marigold. Showy annuals from South Africa, about 1 ft. tall, with fine, Daisy-like blooms during summer and fall. Good for rock gardens, edgings and cutting.

Glistening White. **Orange Improved.**
Golden West. **Hybrida Mixed.**

DAISY.

English Daisy (Bellis Perennis) Double Monstrosa. A favorite for edgings, low beds, and rock gardens. The leaves form a low rosette. The button-like flowers are composed of tightly packed petals. Vigorous plants bear extra large flowers.

Pink. **Red.**
White. **Mixed.**

Shasta Daisy (Alaska). Large white.

DELPHINIUM. Wrexham Hybrids.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Stately, picturesque beauty. White, yellow, rose and purple flowers gloriously spotted. A popular favorite in all old-fashioned gardens.

Double Dianthus

DIANTHUS (Pinks). Garden Pinks with their single or double Carnation-like flowers make excellent border plants for modern gardens. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of rich colors, and their stripes and markings make them especially attractive.

Heddewigii (Japanese Pinks). 1 ft. Annual.

Double Choice Mixed.
Single Choice Mixed.

Plumarius (Grass or Clove Pinks). 1¾ ft. Perennial.

Scoticus Double, Scotch Mixed, Special Strain.

ECHINOPS RITRO (Globe Thistle). 3 ft. tall with huge round thistle-like, bright blue balls.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Dainty free-flowering plants of easiest culture, with gaily colored, Poppy-like flowers with a satiny finish; do well in any well-drained loose soil and sunny position. For vases, cut when buds show color.

Aurantiaca. The original California Poppy with deep golden orange flowers. Showy and Desirable.

Brilliant Mixed.

EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain). Foliage Plant.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis).

Alpestris, blue. Rich indigo blue flowers.

FOUR O'CLOCK, Marvel of Peru. Finest Mixed.

GAILLARDIA (The Blanket Flower). Large, brightly colored, daisy-like flowers. Blooms summer and fall. Fine for beds and cutting.

Dazzler. Large golden yellow flowers with rich maroon center.

GERANIUM, Zonale. Well known, old fashioned favorite. Excellent for window boxes, pots or for massed beds. Fine mixed.

GLOBE AMARANTH. Popularly known as Bachelor's Button, a first rate bedding plant; the flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets.

Red Mixed.

GODETIA. Attractive bushy plants, fine for beds, borders and cutting. Single Mixed. Tall upright.

GOURDS. Easily grown. The ripened fruit is used for ornaments. Ornamental and Dipper Gourds.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Well known mistly blooms used for mixing with other flowers.

Carminea. Pink.
Paris Market. White.

GILIA. Graceful for garden and cutflowers. Dainty blue flower.

Improve Your Flower Garden with Peat Moss for Humus.

Gaillardia the Dazzler

California Poppies, (Eschscholtzia)

Gerbera Jamesoni

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy). Handsomest Daisy and last longer than any other. Set plant root-crown above surface.
Pkt. (50 seeds), 35c.

HOLLYHOCK. Dignified and stately perennial. Its majestic stalks are richly set with large, conspicuous, single and double blooms against an ample background of decorative green foliage. Unequaled as a background for other flowers, or planted against house, fence, or the like. Height 5 to 7 feet.

Chater's Double
Deep Rose.
Maroon.
Newport Pink.
Salmon Rose.
Sulphur Yellow.
Mixed Colors.

Delphinium (Wrexham Strain)

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCK, Indian Spring
Silver Medal—1939 All-America Selections

Semi-double fringed flowers in shades of pink, from bright rose to rosy carmine, are freely produced on 4 to 5 ft. plants the first season. Should be sown early in spring to be transplanted in the open ground some six weeks later. Ten weeks later it will be in full flower. After the main or central stem has produced its flowers, the side branches begin to bloom so that a continuous display is to be had. A novelty of exceptional merit.

Hollyhock, Indian Spring introduces an entirely new race or type of Hollyhock, destined to put the old biennial type off the map. Its origin began with a few seeds of a single type (blooming in three months), brought to Shreveport, Louisiana, from a small island near Cuba. From the office of Lane Wilson Seed Store, seeds were taken to Holland by N. Sluis of Sluis en Groot where breeding work was carried on for several years and in 1939 Indian Spring was released to the world. S. & G. now advises that from 2500 double crosses they expect 48 per cent doubles which will probably be released soon.

Shasta Daisies

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflowers). Grown to dry for winter bouquets; mixed colors.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush California Poppy).
Sunlite. Single yellow. 18 inches.

HYACINTH BEAN. Mixed. A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers. Annual vine.

KOCHIA (Mexican Burning Bush). Easily grown annual forming a cypress-like plant of perfect symmetrical form. The bright green foliage changes to red in fall.

KUDZU VINE. Rosy purple wisteria-like flowers. Bean-like foliage.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace Compacta. Dwarf. Little round compact plants forming small mounds of bloom. Splendid for edging, beds and ribbon gardening, and fine for pots. Very deep blue flowers and dark foliage.

LANTANA. Clusters of verbena-like flowers in shades of yellow, orange, red and pink. Blooms from midsummer until frost.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

GARDEN GADGETS?
IF THEY ARE WORTH HAVING —WE HAVE THEM OR WILL GET 'EM FOR YOU.

Hollyhocks, Chater's Double

Larkspur

IMPROVED LARKSPURS

One of the most beautiful and desirable annuals for the garden and cutting. Easily raised, quick growers, and very fine flowering; produce a wealth of large, double blooms on long, attractive spikes. Even the deep green, finely divided foliage is beautiful.

Larkspurs are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the fall. Plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Attractive flower spikes, 3 to 4 ft. tall, which stand upright, close to the center stalk—a decided improvement on older types. Well-formed, large, double flowers in a wonderful range of colors.

Blue Bell. Special Mention—1934 All-America Selections. Clear azure-blue; lovely and desirable shade.

Blue Spire. Intense Oxford-blue, most attractive.

Carmine King. Deep carmine-rose; always attracts attention.

Lilac Spire Improved. A most appealing shade of soft lilac.

Exquisite Pink Improved. Soft pink shaded salmon.

Rosalind. A new color in Larkspur, rose with just enough suffusion of salmon to create a most pleasing new shade of rose pink. The spikes are wiry and the blooms practically non-shattering, a quality so essential for cutting or shipping.

White King. Extra large, fully double, pure white flowers, closely placed on heavy spikes a little taller than other colors.

Mixed Colors.

LUPINUS (Sun Dials). Free-flowering, easily grown annuals, with long graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefer a little shade. 2 feet. Inoculate with Nitragin.

King or Giant Hartwegii. Base branching plants, each bearing six to eight very large spikes. 3 to 4 ft.

King Blue. Rich Oxford-blue striped white. Very effective.

King, Mixed Colors. Showy. Award of Merit—1933 All-America Selections.

Russell Lupinus. Gold Medal, R. H. S. 1937. Choicest Mixed. 15c.

Lupinus

LINARIA. Charming, easily grown, dainty little Snapdragon-like spikes of flowers. Delightful cut-flowers on slender stems. Plant freely.

Fairy Bouquet. Gold Medal—1934 All-America Selections. 8 in. tall. Wider color range, more compact growth and largest flowers.

MATRICARIA (Double White Feverfew). An old garden favorite; fine for cut flowers.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

MARIGOLDS

HARMONY (French Type). Mahogany red and golden yellow.

French Monarch Strain. Compact plant, double flowers. Colors bronze, yellow and mahogany.

Royal Scot, All Double. Rich mahogany and gold striped.

Harmony Hybrids, Dwarf Double. The compact plants are 12 to 14 inches in height, 100 per cent All Double, and flowering commences about two and a half months after seed sowing—one of the earliest of all Marigolds. The color range includes the popular blotched and striped combinations of gold orange with maroon, and various shades of golden and lemon yellow with the contrasting dark maroon.

Ferdinand, Tall Single. A new cut flower subject as well as an attractive and showy garden plant. One of the gayest of our new flowers. Unlike its companions in our new Harmony Type group, Ferdinand is single flowered with a neat, round, created center of dainty tubular florets in an arresting shade of golden yellow surrounded by a single row of broad, mahogany-red guard petals. Tall growing, 20 to 24 inches, with an upright, semi-compact, yet full foliage growth habit.

Special Marigolds

Yellow Pygmy. Very compact and ball-shaped plant, eight inches tall, freely producing small one-inch double French Lilliput flowers of light lemon-yellow color.

DOUBLE TALL AFRICAN. A wealth of color in summer and fall, easily grown. Lovely for cutting.

Lemon Queen. These are lemon color.

Prince of Orange. An English selection. Claimed to be the best of the orange strain. Stiff stemmed.

African Mixed. Large ball-shaped blooms on long stiff stems.

Marigold, Tall African

Burpee Gold. Odorless foliage. A new variety with foliage free from marigold odor. Beautiful carnation-like, fully double flowers are an even rich deep orange color, 3½ in. across. They somewhat resemble Guinea Gold with loosely arranged petals shallowly fluted.

Crown of Gold. A new type marigold with a chrysanthemum-like top surrounded by a collar of broad petals. Golden orange.

Dixie Sunshine. Large ball-shaped flowers, 100 per cent double; golden yellow.

Gigantea Sunset Giants. Strong growing, early; flowers 5 to 7½ inches across. 60 per cent double.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant orange, large.

Limelight. A new color, of pale primrose yellow or deep cream, in the Chrysanthemum-flowered type. It is stronger growing and with deeper green foliage than Early Sunshine. Flowers bloom early, one and one-half to two and one-half inches across, abundant for eight or nine weeks and coming quite true.

Miniature Marigolds (Tagetes). The daintiest of all, with fine, lacy foliage and small flowers on ball-shaped plants, 8 to 10 in. tall. For edgings and rockeries they are unsurpassed. Greatly admired.

Yellow Supreme. Brilliant lemon yellow, blooms 4 inches across, loose, frilled petals.

MOON FLOWER. Quick growing climber, blooms open in evening and close in morning. White, Heavenly Blue and Pink.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomoea).

Scarlett O'Hara. Huge Scarlet flowers borne profusely on vigorous climbing vines. Newest sensation.

Early Heavenly Blue. Improved. Sky blue with whitish throats; stays open until late and simply covered with blooms.

Double Golden Gleam
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco). Splendid for beds; showy, sweet scented blooms.

NIGELIA (Love in a Mist). Finely cut foliage with odd blue flowers 18 inches tall.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes). Hardiest of annual, and of the easiest culture. Makes a very effective front row to a bed or border, and should be sown out-of-doors in spring, in patches, where they are to flower. 6 inches.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (Dwarf Cup Flower). This is a lovely dwarf for edging, for the dry wall, stone steps, or paved terrace. It makes a cushion of foliage 4 to 6 inches high, covered with flowers of pale lavender with a yellow eye.

Marigold, Harmony Type

NASTURTIUM. Will thrive on poor, rocky soil.

Double Golden Gleam. Double, sweet scented golden yellow.

Double Orange Gleam. Very large flowering golden orange.

Double Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling scarlet, sweet scented.

Glorious Gleam Mixed. Large double flowers. Salmon, golden yellow, orange, scarlet, cream, yellow, maroon.

Double Golden Globe. Same blossoms as Golden Gleam, but produced on compact, well rounded plants.

Dwarf Mixed. All colors, single.

Tall Mixed. All colors, single.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead). Rose lilac flowers resembling little Snapdragons on rigid, upright plants not unlike Heather. Also known as "Obedient Plant" because the individual flowers may be placed at any angle or position and will remain as placed.

Nierembergia Hippomanica

PHLOX, ANNUAL

One of the easiest grown and most satisfactory of all summer-flowering annuals. No other flower can surpass their brilliant coloring.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GIGANTEA

Salmon Glory. Individual florets are huge, 1¼ to 1½ ins. across, and borne in massive trusses on stroong, stocky plants 10 in. high. The color is a pure salmon-pink set off by a wide, distinct, creamy soft color combination.

Art Shades Gigantea. Very large flowers of lovely pastel shades.

DRUMMONDI. Large heads of blooms, strong sturdy plants 12 to 15 ins.

Chamoise Rose. Crimson, blue and mixed.

Splendens. Bright red with large white eye.

Star. Dwarf, about 1 foot; pretty star-shaped flowers.

Giant Mixed.

DWARF

Nana Compacta. Dwarf mixed. A distinctly new, very dwarf and uniform addition to the Phlox family.

Phlox, Gigantea Art Shades
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

Petunia (Annual)

The Gayest and Most Freeblooming of all Annual Flowers

Theodosia

The chief pitfall the amateur runs up against in growing Petunias is in the seed sowing. Almost invariably they bury the tiny seeds so deeply that the sprouting seedlings cannot possibly fight their way to the surface. Petunia seed must be sown with the very utmost carefulness. A seed flat or a seed pan should be used, a light, loamy soil carefully prepared, properly moistened and finely screened, the box filled to within a half-inch of the top with ample drainage on the bottom and tamped down firmly, smoothly and evenly. Then the seed should be mixed with about a teaspoonful of sand and this mixture of seed and sand sprinkled carefully and thinly over the surface of the seed box. A very fine sprinkling of pure sand, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch, may be used on top of this mixture or it may be left without any further covering. A pane of glass or a damp burlap sack or folded newspapers should then be placed over the flat and left there until the seeds begin to sprout. Immediately after the first sprout appears, this heavy shading must be removed and a single layer of gauze substituted. If the soil has been properly moistened when it is being prepared for sowing, it will not have to be watered again until the seedlings have developed their third and fourth leaves. If the soil appears to be drying out, however, water is to be applied with a very fine-spray hand bulb, or better still, the pan or flat placed in a tray of water to allow moisture to soak upwards from the bottom. Always leave the seed box in a well-ventilated place, but without any draft, to prevent damping off. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be pricked off into a second flat or small pots for a few weeks before setting out in their permanent positions in the garden.

Hollywood Star. Flowers are distinctly five-pointed-star-shaped and of a charming shade of rich rose, set off by an amber colored throat. They grow 2 in. across and are deeply cut to form a most attractive star.

Howard's Star Improved. Velvet purple with white star.

Flaming Velvet. Deep velvety blood red, large uniform flowers.

Topaz Rose. Special Mention in All America Selections 1938. A fiery velvety rose, slightly suffused with gold, topaz throat.

Large Single Flowered Mixed. Fine large blooms in many brilliant colors. Blooms profusely from mid-summer until frost.

Cream Star
All-America Selections—Silver Medal

HYBRIDA BEDDING PETUNIAS

Height, 1½ feet. Bushy plants of great value for massing in borders or grouping in the border to replace early spring flowers. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous show.

SINGLE BEDDING COMPACT

Blue Bedder. A very free-flowering variety, makes a most attractive bed of rich coloring. Rich blue.

Celestial Rose (Rose of Heaven). Deep Rose.

Glow. Silver Medal—1940 All-America Selections. Glow is a dwarf, compact, ball-shaped plant, Hybrida Nana Compacta, of bright rose-red and lighter throat. It is extremely free-flowering all season, with rich coloring.

Cream Star, New Dwarf Bedding. Entirely distinct in both color and form of flowers. The plants grow 12 inches high and 14 inches across, are neatly rounded and completely covered with flowers, 2¼ inches across, and shaped like a five-pointed star. Ideal for low beds, borders and edgings.

Rosy Morn. Lovely soft rose pink with white throat.

Salmon Supreme. Brand new color in Petunias and one that has long been wanted. When first opening flowers are rich coral-salmon, changing as they mature to a glistening soft salmon-pink.

Snow Ball. Large white flowers.

Violet Blue, Nana Compacta. Rich violet with a bright blue cast, justifies its being classed as the most important addition yet to be developed in the Nana Compacta group. The plants are near perfect in their uniform, symmetrical and compact habit. A decidedly neat plant that will hold its fine habit throughout the season.

Miniature Rose Gem. Dwarf plants smothered with deep rose blooms.

GIANT FLOWERING TYPES

Dwarf Elk's Pride. A really dwarf type of this Petunia in which the straggly habit is entirely lacking. The plants are of upright habit, free flowering, and the color the well-known royal purple.

Theodosia. A wonderful frilled pink Petunia with open yellow throat. Very effective when used with any light blue flowers.

Ruffled Giants of California. Flowers of extra-ordinary size and substance in a fine mixture of light and dark shades.

Dwarf Giants of California. A new dwarf strain of Ruffled Giants; flowers are large and beautifully colored with well marked open throats.

Giant Double Fringed. A special strain of double flowers which are enormous, and fringed in bright rich colors. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved as these usually produce the finest double flowers.

Pansies

EXHIBITION PANSIES

Pansies have long been a very popular favorite and they make delightful beds. The finest Pansies are shy-seeders as a rule, and that accounts for the difference in prices. Sow seed in boxes or beds and transplant to cool locations for long blooming period.

Roggli Swiss Giants. Greatest Pansies yet. Gigantic size, perfectly round, fine substance. Sensation wherever shown.

Blue Roggli Giant (Lake of Thun). Ullswater blue variety. Enormous blue dark blotches.

Swiss Coronation Gold. Flowers canary-yellow with lower petals flushed golden orange, round flowers as much as 3 in. across, with slightly ruffled edges. This is the best pure yellow pansy.

Engelmann's Giant. A special strain selected and developed by an English grower. The plants are dwarf and compact and the huge flowers, in many dark and light tones, appear early.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). For brilliant coloring nothing can excel a bed of Portulaca, with its silky flowers glistening in the sunlight. It is very easily grown and no bedding plant equals the Portulaca, for places exposed to the hot sun of midsummer. Very pretty edgings for beds of taller plants.

Single Mixed. Mostly bright colors.

Double Mixed. All choicest colors. Double as small roses.

POPPIES. Sow in fall or early spring. Do not transplant. Make several sowings a week apart.

American Legion. A single poppy of dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. An improved Flanders Poppy.

Tall Double Peony Flowered. Large double Peony-like flowers.

Cardinal Red	**Shrimp Pink**
Bright Rose	**White**
Mixed	

Double Begonia Flowered Sweet Briar. Sweet Briar is a delightful shade of deep rose-pink. The blossoms are full double.

Iceland Poppies

Glacum (Tulip). A dazzling deep scarlet.

Shirley. Single mixed.

POPPY NUDICAULTE (Iceland Poppy). Giant Flowering Strains.

The Emperor. Extremely large flowered, orange.

The Empress. Very large flowered, delightful salmon rose shades.

Sanford's Giant Strain, Mixed. The unusually long, extra-stout stems, bearing large flowers, make this kind valuable. All colors.

PYRETHRUM. New Hybrids.

Painted Daisy. Exquisite daisy flowers in pastel colors. Fine for table arrangements.

QUEEN ANN'S LACE. Attractive plants of erect spreading growth with feathery, fern-like foliage and small white flowers clustered at the end of the slender stems. It is easily grown and shows up well in beds and borders. The cut sprays are fine for use in bouquets. Height 3 feet.

RICINUS (Castor Bean). Large plants, tropical foliage; good for backgrounds; like rich soil.

SALPIGLOSIS (Painted Tongue). Succeeds in any soil. 24 to 30 inches.

SCHIZANTHUS, Wisetonensis Mixed. 1½ ft. Profusion of flowers varying from almost white with yellow eye to brilliant rose with bronzy center.

SCARLET RUNNER. A splendid climbing bean with bright scarlet pea-shaped blooms.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). The Salvia is now a standard bedding plant, and well deserves its honor. Start the seed during January or February indoors in boxes. Transplant when about 3 inches tall, setting the plants about 1 foot apart.

Splendens. An improved strain of the old favorite, with plants of a more compact form.

America or Globe of Fire. This is the freest and most continuous bloomer; also the most uniform in habit of growth, which makes it particularly valuable for bedding or planting in lines.

Firebrand. Extra early, very dwarf scarlet.

Blue Bedder. Deep blue.

Farinacea Royal Blue. A vastly improved color; deep royal blue. Habit and height similar to the type. **Pkt., 25c.**

STATICE. Extensively used for winter bouquets; equally as beautiful as a garden flower.

STOCKS. By virtue of their delightful fragrance, brilliant colors, and profusion of blooms, Stocks deserve a place in every garden. They are bushy growers, with attractive, double, rosette-like flowers borne on fine stems. Particularly showy massed in beds. Fine cut-flowers.

Double Giant Imperial Bismarck. Early flowering Stocks of branching habit. Fine cut flowers. Height 2 feet.

Blood Red	**Lavender**
Butercup	**Rose**
Elk's Pride	**Shasta**
Golden Rose	**Mixed Colors**

Scabiosa—Giant Mixed Hybrids

Large Flowering Ten Weeks. Finest mixed. Ten Weeks Stocks are so named because they bloom in ten weeks after planting seed.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster). 2 ft. This native plant of the Southeast is of easiest culture and thrives in sandy loams. It does well for us in clay loam, too. Prized for the very large Cornflower or Sweet Sultan-like flowers of blue and white, 4-5 in. across.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion or Mourning Bride). 3 ft. Attractive old-fashioned flower, producing a great profusion of beautiful flowers over a long season. The double annual flowers are pincushion shaped, 2-3 in. across. The richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make desirable beds, borders and cut-flowers. Sow seed as soon as ground can be worked, or earlier indoors to transplant.

Blue Moon (Imperial Giants). The flower is fully double, extremely large and deep, 2¾ inches across and 2 to 2¾ inches deep, about the shape of an old-fashioned beehive. The color is a rich deep lavender blue, a shade which maintains its effectiveness indoors or out. The plant type is just as great an improvement over the old as the flower itself. Plants are extremely upright growing, tall, 42 to 48 inches in height as grown on our ranches and the long, heavy yet wiry stems hold the flowers proudly erect, completely eliminating the weak necks which are a fault of older types.

Fire King. Rich rosy crimson.

Loveliness. Varying tones of soft, delicate salmon-rose.

Rosette. Beautiful deep rose suffused salmon.

Giant Hybrids. Giant size, including new rare colors.

New Giant Caucasica Hybrids. Double size of Caucasica; wavy, laced, frilled petals for most delicate and exquisite 3-4 in. flowers imaginable —like huge light to deep mauve snowflakes.

Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower). Exciting flaming blood-orange, 3½ in. single Dahlia-like flowers on long, heavy cutting stems. Large shrubbery plant for backgrounds and among shrubs. Long season blooming; richest waxy flame colored flowers known. Creates a sensation wherever seen and everybody wants it for striking cut-flowers. Treat as an annual. Tithonia blooms the first season from seed, giving an abundance of flowers.

Fireball, Grandiflora. New exotic selection with brilliant scarlet flowers to blend and contract with other late summer and fall colors.

Tithonia, Speciosa

SWEET PEAS, GIANT SPENCER. Spencer Sweet Peas are the biggest and most beautiful of all known Sweet Peas, the flowers frequently measure 2 to 2½ inches across. They are also remarkable for their profusion of continuous bloom.

Amethyst. Clear blue.
Smiles. Salmon shrimp pink.
Flamingo. Orange scarlet cerise.
Grand Slam. For those who like brilliant colors this sparkling flower will have a great appeal. It is bright scarlet cerise, shaded orange. Does not burn in the sunshine.
Gigantic. Giant white.
King Lavender. Robust lavender.
Mary Pickford. Blossoms large, well waved, and sometimes duplexed.
Olympia. Rich purple.
Pinkie. Largest size rose pink.
Red Boy. Deep crimson.
Welcome. Brightest scarlet.
What Joy. Primrose yellow shading to crimson.
Superb Spencer Mixture. Special mixture, grown as separate colors and blended especially for us.
Early Flowered Spencer Mixture. The best of the early flowering types.
Perennial (Lathyrus Latifolius). Mixed perennial sweet peas. (No odor.)

Verbena, Mammoth Flowering

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus). 18 in. Well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy flower, producing a splendid effect in borders and beds. Flowers are handsomely colored and marked, borne on stiff stems and form round heads or clusters 3 to 4 in. across. Colors white through rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. Sow seed very early and transplant or thin to 6 in. apart in rich mellow soil.
Double Mixed. Double flowers, bright colors.
Single Mixed. Brilliant flowers all colors mixed.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (Lupinus). Free flowering, graceful spikes, pea-shaped blooms.

THUNBERGIA (Black Eyed Susan). Trailing plant for ground cover, hanging baskets or window boxes. Colors white, yellow, buff and orange.

TORENIA (Wishbone). Blue, snapdragon-like flowers borne profusely during summer. Bushy plants. Excellent for shady places.

VERBENAS. Colorful, dwarf plants, ideal for edgings, ground cover, rockeries, porch boxes and cutting. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall. Thrive in poor soil and withstand drought remarkably well. but dislike freshly manured soil. Plant in a sunny location. We offer several types and give distinguishing characters with each group. All are lovely and fill certain needs.

Cerise Queen. Special Mention—1934 All-America Selections. Scintillating soft salmon-cerise.

Spectrum Red. Extra bright rich scarlet, no eye. Large flowered.

Giant White. Purple white, very fragrant.

Royale. Royal blue with a creamy yellow eye.

Giant flowered, Finest Mixed. Contains all the colors carefully prepared and blended for color values.

DWARF VERBENAS. A lovely type which lends itself admirably for edging, bedding and pot culture. Instead of the plants being of creeping or spreading habit, these are of compact growth and covered with fine trusses of blooms all season. Distinct, unusual, and desirable.

Fireball. Bright scarlet, conspicuous and dazzling. Striking in masses. Nice for cutting. Plants grow about 6 in. high and 10 to 12 in. across. Neat and tidy.

Blue Sentinel. New and distinct type of Verbena plants growing more compact and erect. The 10-inch high plants are well branched, bearing 40 to 50 clusters of rich royal blue flowers with a deep velvety luster. Remains in bloom for an exceptionally long time.

Sweet William

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle). (Every year this plant increases in popularity because of its glossy dark green foliage and profusion of flowers. The blossoms are somewhat like those of Phlox, but they are larger and are not borne in clusters. The plants are entirely fre from insects. The plants are good for potting as well as for use in the border and garden. The foliage is attractive even when the plant is not in bloom.

Pure White. Blossoms entirely white.

Rosea. Bright rose with crimson eye.

Rosea Alba. White with rose center.

Mixed. A choice blend of named sorts.

WALLFLOWER. Annual.

Early Wonder Double Mixed. The plants grow about 2 feet high and form many graceful spikes set with large double fragrant blossoms. Includes many fine colors.

Zinnia, Large Flowered Type

ZINNIAS. The value of Zinnias as garden and cut flowers cannot be stressed too highly. Their ease of culture, long blooming season, together, with their wide range of color and varied flower forms, make them one of the most popular of all annual flowers. They are one of our leading specialties. Zinnias are heavy feeders, and while they will grow in poor soil and under unfavorable conditions, they must have rich, well-fertilized soil and be watered freely during periods of dry weather if the finest flowers are wanted. Plant in full sun; they will not do well in the shade or near trees. Zinnias are hot weather flowers, coming into their full beauty in mid-summer and continuing until fall. Flowers last for days when cut; different size flowers and color for every purpose. Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should never be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of any frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the

Zinnias

Zinnia, Harmony Type (Scabious Flowered)

seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, although they also will make a more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be sown where the plants are to bloom, and then when the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, thinned to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than sprinkling. Dig a little trench alongside the row and let the water run slowly for several hours so it will seep down deep into the ground and make the food in the soil available for the plant throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve moisture. By this method you will have to water Zinnias only once every two weeks or so, whereas if the ground is merely sprinkled, you will have to repeat the sprinkling every other day or so. Irrigation not only gives a stronger, healthier plant, but also saves on your water bill.

Lilliput, Baby or Pompon Zinnias. The small, pompon-like flowers of Lilliput Zinnias are exquisite and most appealing. Plants are dwarf, bushy and very branching; 12 to 18 in. tall, and literally covered with double blooms, 1 to 1½ in. across. Whether used for borders or beds, or as cut-flowers for indoor decoration, Lilliput Zinnias are bound to make a gorgeous display. Nice as edgings to other plants or taller growing Zinnias.

Golden Gem. Golden orange.

Canary Gem. Canary yellow.

Lilac Gem.

Rosebud. Rose pink.

White Gem.

Pastel Mixture. Delicate pastel shades.

Finest Mixed. From name varieties.

Gracillima (Red Riding Hood). Deep scarlet, miniature red flowers, 1 to 2 ft. free flowering.

Tom Thumb. Plants 4 to 6 inches, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput type. Colors range through the red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plant and border use. Finest mixture.

Haageana Double (Mexican Hybrids). The small flowered Mexican Zinnias have a charm all their own. The smaller flowers lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display and yet have stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Finest mixed.

Tall, Large Flowered Types, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered. The plants are of medium height, 2½ to 3 ft. Very robust, bearing many strong stems of the fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type of Dahlia.

Exquisite. Light rose, deep rose center.

Canary Bird. Rich canary yellow.

Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, flowers very large.

Dream. Deep rosy lavender.

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow.

Illumination. Deep rose self.

Oriole. Orange and gold bicolor.

Polar Bear. Large creamy white.

Gold Medal Finest Mixed. Grown as separate colors.

Fantasy Mixed
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

California Giant or Mammoth. Introduced 1926, this type has rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are taller than the Dahlia Flowered type, 3 to 4 ft., with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower. The flowers are very large and flat, giving a graceful effect.

Cerise Queen. Beautiful orange rose.

Daffodil Improved. Canary yellow.

Enchantress. Light rose, deep rose center.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow.

Miss Willmott. Soft pink.

Orange King. Cadmium or orange scarlet.

Orange Queen. Golden orange.

Scarlet Queen. Glowing deep scarlet.

Violet Queen. Deep purple.

Finest Mixed. From name varieties.

Pumila Picotee Delight. One of the best florists' cut flower Zinnias on the market. Flowers medium, petals curled, with picotee marking, plants 2 to 2½ ft.

Salmon Rose.

Finest Mixed. Including a selection of florists' shades.

Harmony Type (Scabious Flowered). Plants 2½ to 3 ft., bearing numerous medium sized flowers, remarkably resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold.

Finest Mixed. Bright shades, including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Zinnia Super Crown O'Gold Pastel Tints. A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type, with large well formed flowers, in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

(All) **Navajo Zinnias, Mixed Colors.** Flowers are of medium size, double and semi-double, and composed of long narrow petals, some of which are slightly incurved or fluted. The many bicolored blooms remind one of the lovely, vivid colorings to be found in a Navajo rug. Bushy plants, about 1½ feet tall.

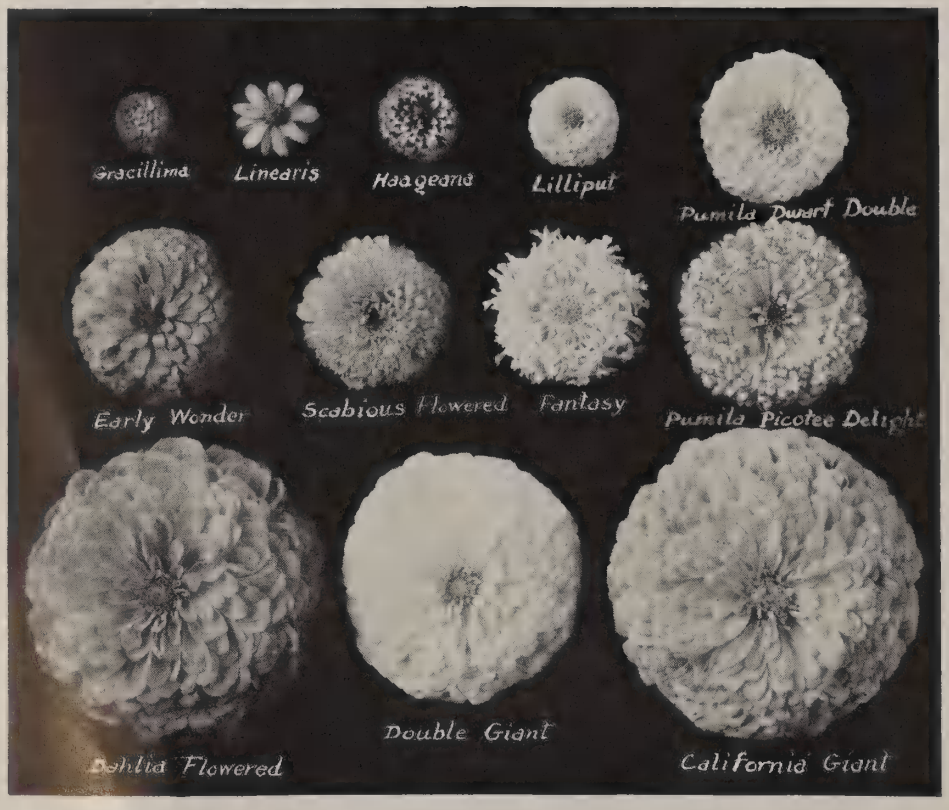
Fantasy. Fantasy type flowers have shaggy, ray-like petals, recalling the cactus dahlias. They are of medium size and flower in 45 to 50 days from sowing.

(All) **Star Dust.** Golden yellow.

Wildfire. A rich, dazzling scarlet adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. The plants are neat in habit, strong growing and very free blooming, 2½ to 3 feet in height, coming into flower 45 to 50 days after the seed is sown.

(All) **Finest Mixed.** A bright colorful mixture of shaggy petaled medium sized double flowers, excellent for cutting.

FEED WITH VIGORO



COMPARATIVE ZINNIA FLOWER TYPES

We Have Lists of GARDENING BOOKS Which We Will Be Glad to Order for You

CONTAIN *Vitamin* B_1

IN MEASURED EFFECTIVE AMOUNT

PAT. PENDING

National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

Have Every Feature You Want in a Garden Glove

All-Leather—DIRT PROOF—Durable
SOFT — Comfortable — WASHABLE

Easy on the hands and easy to wear!

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for **garden, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.** You'll like them.

Sizes for Women (small, medium, large) for Men (small, medium, large). Price, 75 cents a pair, postpaid (2 pr. $1.40.)

'TWIST-EMS'

THE NEW HANDY PLANT-TIE

'Twist-ems' are dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. Quick, Permanent, Attractive, Convenient. For Nurseries, Estates, and Amateur Gardeners. For Plants, Shrubs, Vines, and arranging of Flowers.

Box of 125, 8 inch size, 25c
Box of 250, 4 inch size, 25c

VITAMIN B-1

Cultural Hints for Summer Flowering Bulbs

ASK FOR OUR SEASONABLE BULB LIST FOR COMPLETE LIST OF VARIETIES, DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

GLADIOLUS

CULTURE: Plant Gladiolus any time from the middle of January until June, the early plantings are preferred as blooms come before the extreme hot weather. Plant in a good well drained loamy soil and cover about four inches; space six to eight inches apart. Successsive plantings of every ten days to two weeks will insure continuous bloom over a long period of time.

Spraying: To insure good blooms it is necessary to spray Glodiolus for THRIP, a small almost microscopic insect that hides deep down in the blooms. Bulbs are treated for Thrip, but in the south the Thrips live over the winters in the foliage of other plants. As soon as the Gladiolus is six inches high spray with a mixture of 2 ounces (4½ teaspoonsful) Tartar Emetic and 8 ounces (1⅔ cupfulls) brown sugar mixed in 3 gallons water. REPEAT THIS SPRAYING EVERY WEEK FOR SIX WEEKS. (We can supply you with Tartar Emetic and brown sugar.)

Lethane 440 is also excellent for spraying for the Gladioli thrip.

Gladiolus

DAHLIAS

FOR THE SOUTH

Any good garden soil that contains enough sand to drain properly and enough humus to retain fertility and moisture will grow Dahlias. If the soil lacks humus, apply Peat Moss. Have the ground well broken and prepared deep before planting time. After danger of frost is over, plant in holes 6 to 8 inches deep and about 3 feet apart. Cover tuber with about 2 inches of soil and as the plant grows, gradually fill the hole until entirely filled. Dahlias thrive on a dressing of bone meal and potash, but do not overfertilize. Drive a stout stake or bamboo cane alongside the newly planted root at planting time and tie it to the stake to prevent damage from high wind storms, driving hail, or rain. Once or twice during the summer a small handful of Vigoro or other complete plant food not too rich in Nitragin raked into the soil will help. Wet ground thoroughly after applying fertilizer. Keep ground well cultivated at all times, deep at first and after buds begin to appear, very shallow. Cultivate after every rain to keep from forming crust and preserve moisture. During real dry weather, water thoroughly once a week or ten days. Do not wet a little every day, as this is harmful.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

Dahlias

SEMESAN

All Bulbs, Roots, Corms and divisions are greatly helped when treated with Semesan. Ask us for particulars.

AMARYLLIS. Easily grown bright lily-like flowers produced on stiff stems for outdoor planting or can be planted in pots. Plant in spring for summer blooms.

CALADIUMS. Fancy leaved Caladiums are one of our most valuable foliage plants offering brilliant and soft colors when planted in partially shaded locations.

TUBEROSES. A favorite of old fashioned gardens are coming back into popularity and should be planted as soon as the ground is warm in the spring. Very fragrant.

Dahlias

Cultural Hints on Bulbs—

ASK FOR OUR SEASONABLE BULB LIST FOR COMPLETE LIST OF VARIETIES, DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

Easter Lily

FALL TIME IS BULB PLANTING TIME: Such bulbs as Dutch Hyacinths, French Roman Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Narcissi or Daffodils, Crocus, Bulbous Iris, Bearded Iris, Anemones, Ranunculus, etc., may be planted from August until Christmas.

HYACINTHS should be planted from November 1 until December 15 in well drained soil and will give a riot of color in the spring. In forcing Dutch Hyacinths; plant them in pots and plunge or plant the pot at least four inches deep and cover with Peat or sand and let Nature grow them until they appear above the soil; then dig and bring in for forced blooms. FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS can be forced in bulb fiber and raised in bowls for Christmas blooms if planted in September.

Bearded Iris

LILIES vary a great deal in their time of planting and bloom. Lilium Candidum or Madonna Lily should be planted in September and covered only two or three inches deep. Easter Lilies are best when planted in November and December and other lilies such as Auratum, Henryii, Regale, and Rubrum can be planted any time from October until March. All lilies, with the exception of the Madonna Lily, should be covered deep with anywhere from six to ten inches soil on top of the bulb for best results and if you will lay the bulb on its side, there is less danger of rotting, as moisture will not collect in the lower part of the bulb when planted in this manner.

Lilies

CROCUS are the heralds of spring and their bright colors will be a joy in low growing beds or naturalized in the grass or under trees. They should be planted not later than the middle of October for best results.

BEARDED IRIS CULTURE

Iris is practically fool-proof; success will be certain if care is taken to fulfill its few cultural requirements.

Open Season for Iris: The hardy perennial roots may be set in this locality from blooming time through December. The rhizons increase by forming new divisions or "toes". Clumps may be divided as they become crowded and the divisions reset. Try to give the divisions time to get well established before winter weather.

Soil: Plant in any good garden loam —a sandy soil is preferred. Lighten heavy soil by adding sand, peat moss, well-rotted material, humus, etc. Set roots 12 to 20 inches apart. Small growing varieties may be set closer than large growing varieties and roots that are intended to be left for more than one season should be spaced accordingly. Barely cover the roots with soil, taking care to firm the soil about the roots so as to leave no air spaces.

Iris Cannot Stand Wet Feet: This is the most important single consideration. Irises will grow in sun or shade, can stand any extreme of summer heat or winter cold, but they cannot live in a wet, soggy soil. To insure good drainage, elevate beds and work toward a bed with a light, well-drained soil.

Fertilizer: Avoid manure and heavy applications of "hot" fertilizer. Bone meal is both efficient and safe. Appli cations of basic slag, thoroughly worked into the soil improve bloom. Light applications of commercial fertilizers, such as Vigoro, are good when applied during the growing season.

Disinfection: Practically the only diseases are those caused by too much water. They may take the form of a leaf spot or root rot. If root rot is advanced, dig up and scrape away all soft parts and treat with any safe disinfectant (any disinfectant used as a potato dip will do) and replant in a

Hyacinths

Plant in the Autumn — Enjoy in the Spring

new location. If the rot is just starting or if the trouble is a foliage disease, it may be stopped by use of some of the insoluble copper compounds sold under various trade names. Kopper King is one that has been tried in and around Shreveport and found to be effective, either as a dust or spray.

BULBOUS IRIS. Include the Dutch and Spanish Iris and have slender, graceful stems, with beautiful flowers, the charming color combinations, not surpassed by any orchid. They should be planted from September until Christmas and are very effective planted as a background for daffodils, or in groups among shrubbery.

RANUNCULUS. This beautiful globular shaped flower is gaining popularity in the South and can be planted any time from September until March out of doors. The roots should be soaked between wet burlap until sprouted and planted "claws down," covering about 2 inches.

ANEMONES. Very brilliant poppy-like flowers in shades of blue. Best planted in fall, but can be planted as late as March. Cover bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep in moist, but well drained soil.

NARCISSI and DAFFODILS. Narcissi are an indispensable factor in the floral beauty of early spring. There are many types for all purposes. The large trumpet varieties such as King Alfred are often referred to as Daffodils and may be grown as specimen plants grouped among your shrubbery or naturalized under the trees. When used for naturalizing they should be lifted and divided every two or three years for continued bloom. The cluster Narcissi such as Paperwhite and Laurens Koster belong to the Poetaz type and are very fragrant. The Poeticus group or "the Poets' Narcissi'' has broad white petals and deep yellow cups and are usually one or two flowers to the stem. Jonquils are very small and fragrant with small reed-like foliage, significant of old fashioned gardens.

Plant Narcissi in any well drained soil from September to January, covering them with about 4 inches soil on top of the bulb.

TULIPS should not be planted until the soil is thoroughly chilled, as either warm or dry weather immediately after planting will injure the root formation of the bulb. (The best time to plant Tulips is from November 1 to December 15). Cover bulbs with four inches soil and space six to eight inches apart.

HEMEROCALLIS or DAY LILIES. One of the most satisfactory garden flowers. Propagated by root divisions, of easy culture growing in most any type of soil and location. Not known to be attacked by any insect or fungus disease. Many new varieties now give a wide range of color. Long blooming periods from early spring until frost.

PEAT MOSS

For BETTER LAWNS and GARDENS

Peat Moss improves the texture of any soil. Breaks up hard clay soils, gives body to loose sandy soils. Adds humus, retains moisture and stores up plant food. Seeds germinate quicker, vigorous roots are developed, healthy plants and larger blooms result. Also excellent for mulching. Use Peat Moss for planting lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, etc.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO TRY AND GET ANY RARE BULB YOU MAY WANT IF NOT ALREADY IN STOCK

Tulip

It Pays To Buy The Best In Seed and Bulbs.

Tulips and Pansies

Daffodils (Narcissus)

FERTILIZER

PH 7

"A Complete Plant Fertilizer"

PH 7—New, yet we sell more of it than all other mixed fertilizers combined.

WHY—Instead of carrying the usual three elements of plant food, PH 7 contains Calcium Oxide (lime), Magnesium Oxide, Phosphoric Acid, Nitrogen, Potash, Sulphur, Boron and Manganese.

"TESTS PROVE IT BEST"

GARDEN "RUBBISH"

Becomes

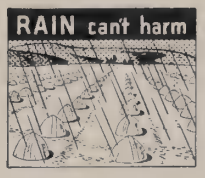
RICH FERTILIZER

IF MIXED WITH

ADCO

Mix **ADCO** with leaves, weeds, vines, clippings, cuttings, straw, cornstalks, etc., and turn them into rich plant food.

It's easy—anybody can do it—and **every pound of ADCO makes 40 lbs. of splendid fertilizer.**



Hotkaps

1,000 or more, per M.	$10.75
5.000 or more, per M.	10.50
10,000 or more, per M.	10.25
25,000 or more, per M.	10.00
Steel Tamper	.25
Hotkaps Home Garden Package, 25 Hotkaps and Cardboard Setter	.50
Special 100 package, containing 100 Hotkaps, garden setter and tamper	2.75
Special 250 package, containing 250 Hotkaps, garden setter and tamper	4.00
Steel Hotkap setter and tamper	1.50
Garden setter	.50

Shipping weights, 28 pounds per 1,000 HOTKAPS. Special 100 package, 5 pounds. Special 250 package, 9 pounds. Steel HOTKAP setter and tamper, boxed 4 pounds.

●Our store is garden headquarters! We have the newest garden gadgets, and a complete stock of regular tools at prices you'll enjoy paying. Also we carry a full selection of the best seeds.

When you plan your garden this year, don't forget a "Square Meal" of VIGORO—the complete plant food that supplies *all eleven* of the needed food elements in scientific proportions. We have an interesting folder that tells a dramatic story on successful garden feeding—drop in soon and let us give you one!

FEED EVERYTHING YOU GROW WITH

VIGORO

A PRODUCT OF SWIFT

SUPPLIES ALL THE FOOD ELEMENTS NEEDED FROM SOIL

HORMODIN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

No 1 No 2 No 3 POWDER

FACTS ABOUT HORMODIN

Hormodin Powder and Hormodin Liquid are root-inducing chemicals which stimulate rapid root growth on cuttings. Many plants formerly impossible to propagate from cuttings may now be rooted with the aid of Hormodin.

HORMODIN POWDER

Since different plants require different treatment, Hormodin Powder has been developed in three strengths, paralleling the range of hormones in nature.

POWDER NO. 1

A general-purpose powder especially good for carnations, roses, poinsettias, chrysanthemums, and similar types.

POWDER NO. 2

Designed for many of the woody and semi-woody types.

POWDER NO. 3

Designed for the more resistant species including many evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.

The treatment is simple. The moistened stems are dipped into Hormodin POWDER (tap gently to remove excess powder), then placed in the usual propagating medium.

★ SEP 16 1941
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Lane Wilson
SEED STORE

Bulb List
AUTUMN
1·9·4·1

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

FALL 1941 BULBS

Tulips from Great Britian

	Ea.	Doz.	100	1000
CLARA BUTT: Beautiful Soft Salmon Rose	$ .10	$ 1.00	$ 7.25	$ 65.25
FARNCOMBE SANDERS: Large Scarlet, White Base	.10	1.00	7.25	65.25
ZWANENBURG: Pure White	.10	1.00	7.25	65.25
PRIDE OF HARLEM: Old Rose, Large	.10	1.00	7.25	65.25
REV. EWBANK: Heliotrope Lilac, Paler Edge	.10	1.00	7.25	65.25
INGLESCOMBE YELLOW: Glossy Canary Yellow	.10	1.00	7.25	65.25

Strong Double Nosed and Jumbo Narcissi

TRUMPET VARIETIES (DAFFODILS)

KING ALFRED: (Jumbo) Golden Yellow Deeply Frilled, Bold Trumpet	.20	1.95	13.50	121.50
KING ALFRED: (DN)	.15	1.45	11.90	107.10
KING ALFRED: (RD.)	.12	1.20	8.50	76.50
MADAM VAN WAVERN: (DN) Golden Yellow Trumpet, Broad and Flat Pure White Perianth, Very Large	.25	2.50	17.50	
EMPEROR: (DN) Deep Primrose Perianth, Rich Full Yellow Trumpet	.10	1.00	8.00	
EMPRESS: (DN) White Perianth, Bright Yellow Trumpet	.15	1.45	10.00	
MRS. KRELAGE: (DN) The Best Low Priced White	.20	2.00	16.50	
ROBERT SYDENHAM: (DN) Sulphur Yellow Perianth Deep Yellow Trumpet, Very Large	.20	1.95	13.50	
SPRING GLORY: (DN) Clear White Long Petals, Long Chrome Yellow Trumpet, Reflexed Brim, Early	.15	1.50	11.00	
VICTORIA: (DN) Yellow Trumpet, Creamy White Perianth	.12	1.20	8.50	

INCOMPARABILLIS VARIETIES:

HELIOS: (DN) Large Yellow, Orange Yellow Cup, Early	.15	1.50	11.25	

BARRI VARIETIES:

BATH'S FLAME: (DN) Yellow Perianth, Cup Deeply Edged Orange Red	.13	1.35	9.00	
LADY DIANA MANNERS: (DN) Creamy White with Orange Red Cup	.20	2.00	14.50	

PORTICUS VARIETIES:

THELMA: (DN) Snowy White, Large Bright Yellow Cup with Narrow Edge of Bright Crimson	.15	1.40	9.75	

POETAZ VARIETIES:

CHEERFULNESS: (DN) Clusters of Double White, Centers Tinted Cream, Fragrant	.15	1.45	10.25	
POETAZ HELIOS: (DN) Clusters of Creamy Yellow Flowers with Pure Yellow Cup	.12	1.20	8.50	
LAURENS KOSTER: (DN) Pure White Perianth, Orange Yellow Cup	.12	1.20	8.50	

DOUBLE VARIETIES:

PRIMROSE PHOENIX: (DN) Double Rose Shaped, Soft Lemon Yellow Self	.15	1.50	11.25	
TWINK: (DN) Double, Pale Primrose Yellow, Center Bright Orange	.20	2.00	14.75	

POLYANTHUS VARIETIES:

CHINESE SACRED LILY: White Clusters with Yellow Cups, For Forcing	.12	1.20	8.50	
SOLIEL D'OR: Yellow, Orange Cup, For Forcing	.12	1.20	8.50	
PAPERWHITE: Mammoth Forcing Size Bulbs	.07	.60	4.50	

Bulbous Iris

SPANISH IRIS:

FLORA: Creamy White with Pale Lavender Standards, Large and Early	.05	.55	3.75	33.75
KING OF THE BLUES: Deep Purplish Blue	.05	.55	3.75	33.75
GIPSY QUEEN: Deep Bronze Brown with Large Yellow Blotch, Tall	.05	.55	3.75	33.75
CAJANUS: Canary Yellow with Orange Yellow Blotches on Falls	.05	.55	3.75	33.75

DUTCH IRIS:

WEDGEWOOD: Large Wedgewood Blue	.05	.50	3.25	29.25
IMPERATOR: Perfect Blue	.05	.50	3.25	29.25

BULBOUS IRIS—Continued

	Ea.	Doz.	100	1000
WHITE EXCELSIOR: Extra Large White	.08	.75	5.00	45.00
YELLOW QUEEN: Uniform Yellow	.05	.55	3.90	35.00

Glorious Hardy Lilies

REGALE: Trumpet Ivory White, Outside Purplish Rose	Ask for prices	
CREOLE EASTER LILY: Best Easter Lily For This Section	Ask for prices	

Miscellaneous Bulbs

AGAPANTHUS: (Blue Lily of the Nile)	.60	6.00	
CALLA AETHIOPICA: Pure White	.30	3.00	22.95
CALLA ELLIOTTIANA: Pure Yellow	.20	2.00	14.50
BABY CALLA: Pure White, Stems 10 to 15 in. Tall	.20	2.00	16.00
ANEMONE de CAEN: Brilliant Single Poppy-Flowered	.07	.65	4.50
ANEMONE ST. BRIGID: Semi-Double Brilliant Colors with Blue-Black Central Boss	.08	.75	5.25
CHIONODOXA: Luciliae (Glory of the Snow) Clear Blue with Pure White Center	.08	.80	6.00
FREESIA: Purity. Pure White 3 for	.10	.35	2.25
FREESIA: Rainbow Mixture 3 for	.10	.40	2.50
MUSCARI: Heavenly Blue (Grape Hyacinth)	.07	.65	4.50
SCILLA CAMPANULATA: Blue	.08	.75	5.00
ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM: (Star of Bethlehem) Pure White, Black Disc, Fragrant	.08	.80	5.95
LEUCOCORYNE: (Glory of the Sun) Delicate Sky Blue Flowers in Umbels on Strong Wiry Stems	.08	.75	5.00
RANUNCULUS:			
CLAREMONT HYBRIDS: Large Double and Semi-Double Peony Like Flowers	.05	.55	3.50
VICTORIA HYBRIDS: Improved Strain	.05	.55	3.90
SCARLET RED ROMANO	.07	.65	4.50
ROSE SALVATOR ROSA	.07	.65	4.50
YELLOW EMPEROR OF CHINA	.07	.65	4.50
WHITE HERCULES	.07	.65	4.50
FRENCH ROMAN BLUE HYACINTHS	.10	1.00	8.00

The Following Special Items from Fitzhugh Iris Gardens

BEARDED IRIS: All of the Better Varieties	Prices on request		
BEARDED IRIS: Good Top Notch Varieties that the labels have been lost from (Extra Value)	.	1.25	8.50

HEMEROCALLIS OR DAY LILIES:

APRICOT: RHS Award of Merit. Light Orange, Medium Size, May Flowering, 2 Feet	.25 each
CALYPSO: Clear Lemon Yellow, Large Night Flowering, 3½ Feet, Very Popular	.25 each
MIKADO: Rich Orange with Mahogany Red Spot on Each Petal. One of the best. 3 Feet	.35 each
GUEEN OF MAY: Deep Yellow with Wide Open Fluted Petals. 3 Feet	.50 each

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DEFENSE GARDENS...

It's smart to be thrifty...defend your home with vegetables F. O. B. the back yard

Example of a Back Yard Garden 50-Foot Rows... September 1941—

TURNIP: Your choice of many varieties	$ .05
MUSTARD: Smooth Leaf or Curled	.05
BEETS: Use roots and tops if desired	.10
CARROTS: Better than Palmolive for the complexion	.10
CABBAGE: Sharp or Flat Heads	.05
COLLARDS: They are sweet when the frost nips 'em	.05
BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Baby Cabbages for fancy dishes	.05
ENDIVE: That bitter twang you need for salad	.05
LETTUCE: Cool and crisp as September Morn	.05
ONIONS: Eat onions and keep the chaps off	.15
PARSLEY: To add that something to your meal	.05
RADISH: Plant every ten days and always have young tender ones	.10
SPINACH: If you want it	.05

Less than a dollar...and it's good exercise, too!

Here's How To Have A Rich Green Lawn This Fall, Winter And Next Spring

We have had so many requests for information on the sowing of lawns to winter grass after Bermuda browns in early fall that we have prepared the following outline which is based on our observations and experience:

1. The lawn should be mowed and cut close.
2. Now the lawn should be raked thoroughly with a sharp toothed rake, removing all dead grass and leaves.
3. Then apply 4 pounds of Vigoro, the COMPLETE plant food per 100 square feet and rake it off the grass blades into the soil. This will help the winter grass to make a quick and vigorous growth.

   Proper feeding with a complete balanced plant food is one of the most important factors in having a beautiful lawn because winter grasses are heavy feeders. Growing under adverse conditions as they do they need special care and feeding.

4. Now you are ready to seed your winter lawn. Use 10 pounds of good winter grass seed per 1000 square feet, scattering it evenly by hand or with the Vigoro spreader. Rake the seed in thoroughly to get as much of it through the matted Bermuda into the ground as possible. Better still, top dress with leaf mold, peat moss, or sand.
5. Sprinkle the lawn and continue to sprinkle frequently until the seed germinates and makes a good growth.

This simple and inexpensive program will give you a beautiful green lawn within a very short time that will be the envy of the neighborhood throughout fall, winter and spring.

Stop in the next time you are near our store, and let us show you our specially selected seeds and other lawn-making supplies.

We have fertilizer distributors and lawn rollers that we are pleased to lend customers who buy seed and fertilizer from us.

We have fertilizer distributors and lawn rollers that we are pleased to lend customers who buy seed and fertilizer from us

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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

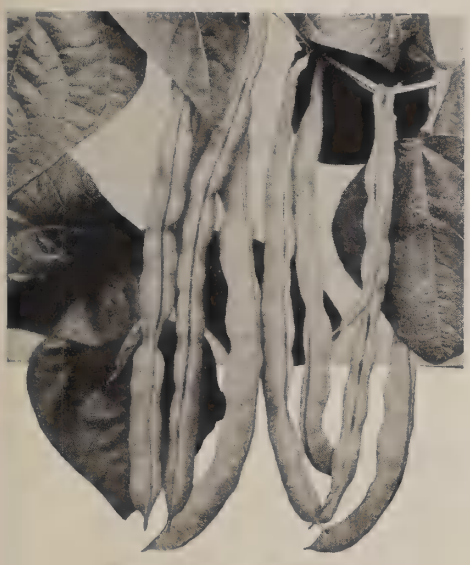
What to Plant	How	Approx. Height	Recommended as—
Alyssum	Flats or Open	4-6 in.	A popular border plant
Anchusa	Open	1½ ft.	Effective bedding and border plant
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Flats	2-3 in.	Makes colorful beds and borders
Calendula	Flats or Open	1-1½ ft.	A good bedding plant. Favorite cutflower
Candytuft	Flats or Open	1 ft.	Good for beds and borders
Cornflower (Ragged Robin)	Open	2½ ft.	Borders and cutting purposes
Columbine	Flats	3-5 ft.	Cutflowers
Daisy, Shasta	Flats	2½ ft.	Good for mixed perennial borders
Delphinium	Flats	4-5 ft.	Showy plant for perennial borders
Dianthus	Flats or Open	1 ft.	Bedding and border plants
Escholtzia (California Poppy)	Open	1-3 ft.	Borders and beds
Forget-Me-Not	Flats	1 ft.	Attractive border plant; suitable for cutting
Gypsophelia	Open	1½ ft.	For beds and borders
Hollyhock	Open	6-7 ft.	Backgrounds and groups of flowers
Larkspur	Open	4-5 ft.	Cutflowers
Lupins	Open	1½ ft.	Effective in beds and borders
Pansy	Flats	6 in.	Excellent for massed beds and borders
Petunia	Flats	1-1½ ft.	Used in beds, borders, porches and window boxes
Phlox, annual	Flats or Open	1 ft.	Effective for massing in beds and borders
Poppies	Open	2-6 ft.	Colorful beds
Salpiglossis	Open	2-3 ft.	Good bedder velvety flowers
Schizanthus	Open	2-3 ft.	Bedding plant—Called Poor Man's Orchid
Stocks	Flats	1-2 ft.	Favorite for borders, beds and cutting
Sweet Peas	Open	4-5 ft.	Cutflower, used for covering low trellises
Sweet William	Flats or Open	1½ ft.	Valuable for use in mixed beds or borders
Texas Blue Bonnet	Flats	1-1½ ft.	For naturalizing and rockeries
Torenia	Open	6-12 in.	Suitable for planting in partial shade
Verbena	Flats	1 ft.	Adaptable to beds, borders and porch boxes

We recommend the use of Nitrogen inoculation for Sweet Peas, Lupins, and Texas Blue Bonnets. This may be purchased in small packages and will greatly improve the flowering and growth of the plants.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Plant Several Beans for Health and Profit

CULTURE: Treating seed with Nitragin Inoculation will increase production. Garden size 10c. Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, about March until Sept. Do not use too much nitrate, cotton seed meal or barnyard manure but preferably commercial truck special.



Beans, Kentucky Wonder

POLE—GREEN POD

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead). 65 days. Slender, dark green pods, often 10 in. long, hang in clusters. The best quality green pole bean.

McCASLAN POLE. 65 days. Fine for snaps and dry shell use. White seeds.

EARLY WHITE CREASEBACK. 55 days. Tender, fleshy pods about 5½ in. long. Dry beans clear white. More desirable than original strain because of earliness.

IDEAL MARKET. 58 days. Especially desirable in the South, a week earlier than McCaslan and Kentucky Wonder. Plant is hardy, vigorous and a good climber. Pods are 5½-6 in. long by ⅜ in. wide, round, slightly curved, meaty, tender, stringless when young and of good quality.

BUSH—GREEN POD

BOUNTIFUL. 48 days. Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in long. The most popular flat-podded green bean.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Finest for home, market and shipping; bush, 15 inches, dark, vigorous; pod, round, slightly curved, stringless and green, 58 days from planting to table; seed dark brown.

LANDRETH'S STRINGLESS — Improved strain of Burpee's Stringless.

TENDERGREEN. 54 days. Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long; light green. Fairly new variety of real merit.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 53 days. Pods 6 to 6½ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yielder. Fine for canning as well as for the table.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. 53 days. Improved form of old Black Valentine. Round, dark green pods.

THE COMMODORE OR DWARF KENTUCKY WONDER. Very prolific, true bush form of the famous Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. 54 days. A great favorite in many parts of the South. It is a heavy bearer with meaty pods, stringless in early snap stage, good flavor and entirely worthwhile. Pods are large, broad, long and flat, about 6½ in. long by ¾ in. wide. Seeds dark brown.

BUSH—WAX POD

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. 52 days. Pods attractive, clear, golden yellow, 4¾ to 5¼ in. long, flat-oval, fleshy and brittle.

PENCIL POD WAX. 52 days. Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, 5½ to 6 in. long, brittle, tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market.

SURE CROP WAX. 53 days. Long, flat, meaty pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Largy sturdy plants. Very popular.

Lima Beans

Burpee's Stringless Beans

LIMA BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans, white.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH LIMA. For home use; bush small; pods green; flavor delicious; borne in abundance; bush vigorous.

CAROLINA or SIEVA. (Pole.) Best small running white butter bean for home and market; prolific, stands hot dry weather, bearing until frost.

KING OF THE GARDEN. (Pole.) 88 days. Pods large, about 6 inches long; 4 to 5 large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large White Lima.

FLORIDA BUTTER, Speckled. (Pole.) popular and dependable in South. Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish-brown.

Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

TABLE BEETS

CULTURE: The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established, thin 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. In this latitude beets are planted from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the end of November.

EARLY WONDER. 50 to 55 days. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Flattened globe-shaped with small tops and tap root. Good home garden beet.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. One of the earliest and best on the market. It is more globular than the Extra Early Egyptian. Especially good for market gardeners and shipping.

DETROIT DARK RED. Planted by market gardeners for both early and late crops, a fine keeper for winter use. Very dark red color throughout; planted also for its tops to be used as greens. We especially call attention to our strain of this beet as being the exact true type sought by market gardener trade.

STOCK BEETS

JUMBO OR GIANT MANGEL. This is the most popular Long Red Mangel. It is the largest variety we know of. Grows about two-thirds out of the ground and frequently grows to weight of 20 pounds each. It is one of the very best for cattle and sheep feeding during winter and those desiring a good Red Mangel will certainly want this one, as it always produces roots of good size and quality.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. Entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 or 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture. The shoots, or small "cabbages", clustered around a main stem, mature in autumn after the weather becomes cool.

CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL. A good forcing variety, and can be used also as a late crop for winter. Heads are of medium size, solid, round and very white. Quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. Plant like cabbage.

Carrots, Red Cored Chantenay

CELERY

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. Considered the best variety for early use; well known among celery growers for its fine quality.

CARROT

CULTURE: Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season.

DANVERS, Half Long. 75 days. Roots longer than Chantenay, tapering to blunt point. About equally popular with Chantenay because of fine rich color and flavor.

LOUISIANA DANVERS. Improved strain of Danvers Half Long especially adapted for our climate. Deep orange.

OX-HEART OR GUERANDE. 75 days. Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young; used for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils.

RED CORED CHANTENAY. 70 days. Rich orange-red clear to center; tapered to blunt end; sweet tender. Outstanding favorite.

LONG ORANGE. 85 days. Long, slender, pointed roots. Good for table when young, excellent stock feed when matured.

WHITE BELGIAN. Late. Heavily productive. Grown for stock feed. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, tapered.

POP CORN

DYNAMITE. The sensational new South American giant variety. A vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet tall, producing 2 and often 3 ears, 8 to 9 inches long, with deep orange kernels, smooth and round, which pop double the size of others.

Detroit Dark Red

CABBAGE

Our seeds are the best money can buy and the varieties are adapted to local soil and weather conditions, being northern grown and bred under cold exposure. For fall and early spring setting sow from the end of September till the first of January. November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames for protection during the winter.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 66 days. Uniformly round heads; interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Pointed heads small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting.

ALL HEAD EARLY. 77 days. Firm, flat heads weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Especially good for kraut.

ALL SEASONS. 90 days. Very large flat heads. Thrives even in hot dry weather.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD. 71 days. Large pointed heads. One of the best varieties for Southern home gardens.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. Sure solid header; weighs 10 to 12 lbs., each head, even size; it stands long without bursting; as second early is one of the best.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. Large flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. Large head, appetizing color; tender; good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads.

SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN. 85 days. Flattened globe; medium large; interior leaves crumpled. Very satisfactory.

CHINESE, CHIHILI. Sow early in August for fall crop of this fine delicately flavored variety. It is as tender as head lettuce. May be stored like late cabbage. Heads grow about 16 in. tall; outer leaves dark bluish green; inside, creamy white.

GARDEN CORN

Garden and Truck Varieties—One pound plants 150-300 ft. row.

CULTURE: Plant from February to June, rows 4 ft. and hills 3 ft. apart. Cultivate frequently shallow.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Perhaps the most popular variety for main crop and general planting on a large scale. It grows to a good height; ears are very large, well filled to the tips. The sweet kernels are pure white, affording a ready sale. Ears are about 8 to 10 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed.

GOLDEN BANTAM. 83 days. Uniform ears 6 to 8 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. The earliest really sweet variety.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 110 days. Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick, packed with irregular rows of sweet kernels. For many years one of the most popular late home garden varieties.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. Enjoy the sweetness and tenderness of the average Sweet Corn and the sturdy resistant qualities of the well-known Trucker's Favorite. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long, filled with 12 to 16 rows of plump, creamy white grains of the most delicious Sweet Corn flavor. The stalks are 6 to 7 feet tall. Matures roasting ears in 65 to 70 days.

ADAMS EARLY. Very popular, standard early variety. Ears about 8 inches long, kernels very broad, sweet and tender, and snow white.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE: Cucumbers are tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is past and ground has become warm. Plant in hills 4 ft. apart, 8 to 10 seeds to hill. Thin to three or four to hill. Cultivate until vines form, then weed by hand. Pick when tender and young.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 68 days. Medium dark green, black-spined, 10 to 12 in. Excellent for slicing.

LONGFELLOW. 72 days. Valuable for home gardens and shipping. Handsome dark green fruits.

EARLY CLUSTER. 56 days. Short, thick, blunt fruits about 5½ in. long, in clusters; medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and slicing.

EARLY FORTUNE. 62 days. White spine. Very regular form and growth, tapering shape and carries a dark color found in few of the white spine varieties.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. 60 days. Black spine. Old favorite. Used so successfully for making excellent pickles. Can be grown on fences if desired, though not necessary.

GHERKIN, SMALL. 60 days. Genuine West Indian gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Very small-seeded.

STRAIGHT-8. 66 days. Straight, symmetrical, 8 in. long. 1½ in. diam., rich deep green. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber because of convenient shape and size. Gold Medal—1935 All-America Selections.

BLACK DIAMOND, It Stays Green. 90 days. Splendid shipping variety. Fruits rich dark green.

PICKLING. 60 days. Medium dark green; 6 to 7 in. long when grown; only slightly tapered. Popular for pickling, can also be used for slicing.

COLLARDS

Old-time favorite adapted to all parts of the South. As a producer of greens for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal.

CULTURE: Sow any time in early spring or fall. When 6 in. high, transplant to open ground, setting plants 2 ft. apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA. Favorite in south; stands winter.

CABBAGE COLLARD. Loose head.

LOUISIANA SWEET COLLARD. Grand new large-leaved selection for best quality, flavor and uniformity of size, shape and maturity. Tender and delicious.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Plant an Herb Garden This Year

EGG PLANT

CULTURE: This semi-tropical plant requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when 2 inches tall, if the weather continues warm. Space 2½ to 3 feet apart. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray to protect them from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY. Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy black-purple coloring for long time. Popular.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Especially adapted for growing where fruits must be kept off the ground. Fruits longer than thick, glossy.

NEW YORK IMPROVED, Purple. 80 days. Each plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of dark purple; flesh firm and meaty. Very popular.

New York Improved Egg Plant

ENDIVE

Endive is largely used as a salad plant and can be grown practically all the year around.

GREEN CURLED, GREEN RIBBED. Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN, Escarolle. 90 days. Leaves large and broad; heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness.

KALE

CULTURE: Kale makes excellent greens for winter and early spring; sow in June or July and transplant like cabbage. Will stand through the winter.

KOHL RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use. Of a blue-whitish color, delicate cabbage-like flavor.

HERBS

ANISE. Annual 14-16 in. tall; chiefly grown for aromatic seeds used in flavoring.

BORAGE. Coarse, hairy annual 12-18 inches tall; large thick leaves used as pot herb and for flavoring; blue flowers highly decorative and used for garnishing.

CARAWAY. Biennial; produces rosette of leaves similar to carrot first year, and branched flowering stems, 12 to 24 in. tall the second year; grown chiefly for the aromatic seeds and the volatile oil.

DILL, MAMMOTH. Seeds strongly aromatic with pungent flavor, for flavoring pickles and for seasoning. Chief use is for dill pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET. Perennial usually treated as annual; 24 ft. tall, of aromatic odor and sweet pungent flavor; seeds used for flavoring confections and medicines.

LAVENDER. Half hardy perennial 2-2½ ft. tall of a delicate aromatic odor; flower stalks dried and used in perfume and to scent linens in the home.

MARJORAM, SWEET. Tender, bushy perennial 20 in.-2 ft. high of aromatic odor and pungent flavor; chiefly grown for tender young leaves used in seasoning.

ROSEMARY. Hardy perennial, 2-4 ft. tall of fragrant odor and warm bitter flavor; leaves used in seasoning.

SAGE, BROAD LEAF. Hardy, spreading perennial; 14-16 in. tall; of strong, pleasant aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; the most commonly used of all the herbs for seasoning.

THYME. Hardy perennial; 8-10 in. tall; of strong agreeable aromatic odor and pungent flavor; used in medicine and for seasoning culinary preparations.

Morse's New York

LEEK

The long, thick, blanched neck of Leek is desirable for soups, stews, or creamed. It belongs to the Onion family, but has a decidedly sweet flavor. Sow seed in early spring in rows 12 to 18 in. apart. Thin to 4 to 6 in. apart in the row. Blanch with earth before using.

LETTUCE

CULTURE: Lettuce requires a mellow, moist and rich soil for best results. For early crop sow in hot-bed or boxes inside. Outdoor culture can be started as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Sow in rows 1½ ft. apart and thin to 3 inches between the plants in the row. Sow every 10 days. Water frequently.

IMPERIAL No. 847. If you have had trouble getting head lettuce to "head," try this crisp heading Iceberg strain. This variety produces well-rounded, firm heads of excellent size and surprising solidity under conditions which usually produce loose or mediocre heads in other strains. Withstands quite hot weather.

BIG BOSTON. 76 days. Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins; buttery yellow at heart. One of the best flavored varieties.

ICEBERG. Curled, crisp plants of medium size, producing medium green, wavy, fringed leaves having edges that are tinged with light brown. The heads are compact, medium large, with few outer leaves, and most delicious, crisp tender hearts blanched to a silvery white. Withstands quite hot weather. Should not be confused with New York, which is grown and shipped from the West under the name of "Iceberg."

WHITE PARIS COS. This lettuce is frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth and because it possesses dark colored spatulated leaves with prominent midribs. When grown in home gardens, plants should be thinned to about 8 inches apart so that each one will have plenty of room. Does not make solid heads in hot weather.

CHICKEN LETTUCE. Medium light green; fast growing.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Leaves bright lustrous green.

MUSTARD

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. Large, round, unfrilled.

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF. Very large, green, smooth.

MUSTARD SPINACH OR TENDER-GREEN. Narrow, spoon-shaped, dark green.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large, light green, crumpled and frilled.

ONION

Crystal White Wax Bermuda

CULTURE: Plant seed or sets as early as possible in the spring; sets produce onions quicker than seed; however, onions produced from seed are more uniform in shape and better for keeping. Onions from seed produce in about 130 to 140 days, from sets from 90 to 100 days. Plant in well pulverized soil for best results.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Sweetest, mildest of all onions. Large, flat, straw or amber colored bulbs maturing in mid-summer from early spring planted seed. Makes very mild green onions.

CRYSTAL WAX WHITE BERMUDA. Identical to Yellow Bermuda, except crystal white. Superbly mild flavor.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Medium early in maturity. Globe shaped, medium size, solid, rather mild. Fresh crisp, creamy white with coppery yellow skin.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Easily grown to full maturity from seed and a good keeper into winter. Almost round, of large size and purplish red color. Pungent.

SILVER SKIN. (White Portugal.) A splendid pickling onion with mild flavor and silvery white skin. It is flat on the bottom and thick towards the top, firm, hard, an excellent keeper.

ONION SETS

CULTURE: Planted principally for early onions to pull green. Many people prefer the small, tender, young green onions for eating raw. Sets are uniform size. Plant sets 3 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. One pound will plant 50 feet of row; 8 to 10 bushels, an acre.

FALL SETS. Bermudas and Red, Yellow and White Globe.

SPRING SETS. Yellow, Red, and White Globe.

ONION PLANTS. Bermudas, all winter. Plants are growing in popularity.

MUSKMELON

GOLD LINED ROCKYFORD. Green flesh, gold lined. Ripens about ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, of which it is a selection. The vines are extremely thrifty growers, and are less liable to be attacked by rust than most other varieties. The fruits are nearly round, green, solidly netted and only slightly ribbed. The flesh is green color, and of good quality and sweet.

HALE'S BEST. 80 days. Oval fruits 6½ in. long; heavily netted; thick, deep salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite.

POWDERY MILDEW RESISTANT No. 45. Hale's Best type, resistant to powdery mildew.

BANANA. Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about 2 feet long; flesh deep salmon, colored and of only fair quality.

ORANGE FLESH. The best in the Rocky Ford type. Its distinctive characteristic is its appealing deep orange flesh which is solid, fine-grained, juicy, deliciously sweet, and of a spicy flavor. The seed-cavity is very small. Melons are 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weigh 2½ to 3 pounds, are uniform in size, shape, and maturity, nearly round, densely covered with a hard gray netting, and have practically no ribs. Recommended for its prolific bearing, unexcelled eating and shipping qualities.

HONEY BALL. Earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where season is shorter. Very prolific, long keeping variety of high quality.

HONEY DEW. Green Fleshed Fruits, broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long; thick, light green flesh; fine grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place.

Hale's Best

OKRA

WHITE VELVET (Lady Finger). Bears round, stringless, smooth pods, unlike other varieties. The market and home gardeners' favorite. Selection by La. Experiment Station.

EARLY DWARF GREEN. Of dwarf growth but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of best quality, and are borne throughout the season.

LONG GREEN. This variety grows about three feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality.

NEW CLEMSON SPINELESS. 5 ft. 55 days. Silver Medal—1939 All-America Selections. Spineless. After many years of intense breeding Profs. McGinty and Andrews, of Clemson College, have succeeded in establishing a very uniform, dark green spineless strain of the Perkins type of long pod okra. Winning recognition of vegetable judges all over the country it will take its place as a superior variety easily picked without discomfort.

Garden or English Peas

CULTURE: Plant peas as soon as the soil can be cultivated in the spring. Plant about 10 seeds to the foot, 2 to 3 inches deep in rows 3 or 4 feet apart or plant in double rows 6 inches apart with the ordinary space between the rows. Supports may then be placed in the narrow space between the rows. Smooth peas are easier to get up, but wrinkled peas are much sweeter.

DWARF PEAS

ALASKA. Extra early; vine 28 inches, light, tender; pod 2½ in. blunt, single; 57 days from planting to table; seed smooth green.

AMEER OR LARGE ALASKA. Early, sixty days from planting to table; vine 30 in., dark, pod 3 in., dark green; slightly pointed; seed round, green and larger than Alaska, smooth; home and market.

FIRST AND BEST. Earliest, 56 days from planting to table; vine 26 in., light, slender, hardy; pods single, blunt, 2½ in., seed round, creamy yellow, slightly dented, smooth, home and market.

MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY. 55 days. Vines medium heavy and 30 inches in height. The attractive light green pods are 3¼ inches long, round, plump, and square-ended, containing 7 to 8 extra large green Peas. Seeds round, smooth, cream colored.

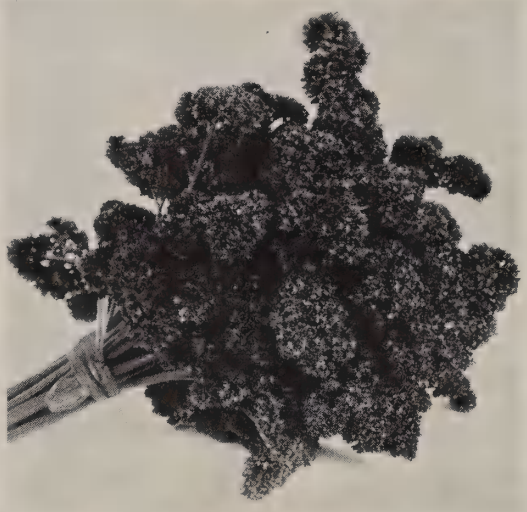
BLISS EVERBEARING. 72 days. A long bearing variety for the home and market garden. Vines dark green, thick, coarse and branching, usually 30 inches tall. Pods are 3 inches long, light green, straight, plump, blunt, borne in pairs and contain 4 to 5 large, sweet Peas of marrowy texture.

Dwarf Telephone Peas

LITTLE MARVEL. 62 days. Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall; 3 in. pods very plump. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness for home gardens.

THOMAS LAXTON. 60 days. Vines 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Large tender peas of unexcelled flavor and sweetness.

MELTING SUGAR. 75 days. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.



Paramount

POLE PEAS

ALDERMAN OR TALL TELEPHONE. 75 days. Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ in. long. Splendid dark-podded pea of Telephone type.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. 82 days. Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use.

TALL CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Very late, planting to table; vine 4 ft., pods 3 in., blunt; seed larger .....much wrinkled, for home and market.

CREOLE. 60 days. Introduced by early French settlers in Louisiana a hundred years ago. Withstands severe heat and extreme cold—survives when all other Peas are killed. Pods are 3 to 3½ inches long and packed with 5 to 7 sweet, smooth, green Peas. Retains tenderness and sweetness after it is matured. Vigorous vines average 6 to 7 feet—bear an abundance of Peas from bottom to top of vines. Immune to root rot, mildew and insect pests.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

Alaska Peas

PARSLEY

PARAMOUNT. Triple curled, very uniform. Plants 12 inches tall. Award of Merit—1936 All-America Selections.

PLAIN OR SINGLE. Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning, not so good for garnishing.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE: Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. Popular in South. Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long, weight 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet.

LARGE YELLOW (Connecticut Field). 70 days. Fruits weight about 20 lbs.; rich deep orange yellow. Excellent for pies and also good for stock feed.

MAMMOTH KING. The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Very thick flesh.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE. Fruits weight about 7 lbs. Flesh rich orange, thick, sweet, fine flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well.

LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD. Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened.

Pumpkin, Connecticut Field

California Wonder Pepper

PEPPER

SWEET VARIETIES

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 72 days. Flesh unusualy thick; shape blocky. The ideal pepper for salads.

RUBY KING. 68 days. Large, tapered fruits. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Early and of fine quality.

WORLD BEATER. 70 days. One of the best large peppers. Fruits 5 in. long by 3½ in. in diam.

CHINESE GIANT. 80 days. The largest size of all peppers. It is a bright scarlet color. Flesh is thick, having an unusually mild flavor. They are early and very productive.

OAKVIEW WONDER. It is at least a week earlier than California Wonder and has slightly smaller fruits, blockier and more symmetrical. It has the same thick walls and high quality of California Wonder. The outstanding characteristics of Oakview Wonder make it an unusually good variety for stuffing and baking whole and for use in salads.

HOT VARIETIES

LONG RED CAYENNE. 70 days. Fruits 4 inches long, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying.

RED CHILI. 85 days. Fruits 2 inches long, tapering. Used for making pepper sauce.

RADISH

CULTURE: The ground for growing radishes should be finely prepared and as free as possible of small stones and lumps. Plant seed about ½ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. Most varieties become pithy soon after reaching full size. In order to keep a continuous supply, successive planting should be made.

CRIMSON GIANT. 30 days. Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly an inch in diameter. Largest of the early round radishes.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. 25 days. Bright carmine-red; oval; flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diam. Most desirable early table radish.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped. 25 days. Upper part rich red; lower part snow white; turnip shape. Grow to 1½ in. in diam. before becoming pithy.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Oblong; blunt; rich scarlet with white base. Good quality.

ICICLE. 30 days. Pure white; about 6 in. long, 1 in. thick; small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite.

LONG SCARLET. 30 days. Bright carmine-red; smooth tender skin; mild, crisp, flesh; 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground.

CHINA ROSE WINTER. Distinct, handsome variety of winter radish; skin deep rose, flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor; keeps well. (Large size and shape roots). Ready for use in 40 days.

Scarlet Globe

ALSO

SPINACH

BROAD FLANDERS. 43 days. Deep green, broad, thick, smooth leaves. Well adapted for canning.

GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel). 43 days. Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation; excellent for home gardens.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. The earliest variety, large dark green, fleshy leaves, curled and wrinkled. Of an upright growth, fine flavored.

NEW ZEALAND. 70 days. The "cut-and-come again" Spinach. Thrives during hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves which can be picked continuously throughout the season.

SUMMER SPINACH, Swiss Chard. 45 days. Distinct from other chards; highly prized because of its superior flavor, entirely without the somewhat bitter taste of ordinary Swiss Chard. Like a good variety of spinach. The dark, glossy green leaves are fairly smooth. Cooked and served as greens in the same way as spinach. It is very hardy and withstands summer heat.

SQUASH

CULTURE: Plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of good grade of commercial fertilizer with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill.

(AA) **EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK.** 50 days. Straight, smooth fruits; delicate creamy color; vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash; our introduction.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Patty Pan). 50 days. Bushy plants; creamy white, flattened fruits scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. 60 days. Bright yellow, warted; flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good variety for home gardens.

Early Prolific Straightneck

Plant Tomatoes for Home Use

Asgrow Scarlet Dawn

CULTURE: Sow in bed or box thinly and cover with about three-fourths inch of soil. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes.

BREAK O'DAY. 73 days. Medium to large globe shape; very productive. Our own strain reselected from the original; wilt resistant.

DWARF CHAMPION OR TREE. 78 days. Purplish-pink fruits of medium size; plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited.

DWARF STONE. 81 days. Fruits bright red, flattened globe-shaped. Vines similar to Dwarf Champion.

EARLIANA. 64 days. Fruits medium size, deep scarlet; vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens.

EARLY DETROIT. 78 days. Fruits rich purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped, smooth, firm.

GREATER BALTIMORE. 83 days. Similar to Stone and particularly valuable for canning.

GROTHERN'S GLOBE. 73 days. New, early maturing, wilt resistant variety, similar to Break O'Day, popular for shipping in some sections.

GULF STATE MARKET. 77 days. Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands blight well. Mild flavor.

SUPREME GULF STATE MARKET. A superb strain of this pink-fruited variety.

JOHN BAER. 71 days. Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier.

JUNE PINK. 65 to 68 days. The best extra early purplish-pink variety. Similar to Earliana in every way except color.

LOUISIANA PINK. Wilt-resistant. 75 days from plants, pink fruit. Developed by the Louisiana Experiment Station from a cross between Acme and Earliana. Claimed to have produced more on Louisiana wilt-infested lands than any other variety. Very heavy bearer of smooth, pink, medium sized fruits. Skin is medium thick and flesh is very firm; seed cavity small with few seeds; good flavor. Medium early and satisfactory for market or home use.

LOUISIANA RED. Wilt-resistant. 75 days. Same as the Louisiana Pink except the skin is red. A superb home garden variety.

LOUISIANA DIXIE. 74 days. Another magnificent development by that well-known horticulturist Dr. Julian C. Miller. Originally bred from the Louisiana Pink. It is resistant to wilt, shows resistance to early blight and has shown greater vigor than any other variety in the trials at the Louisiana Experiment Station. The handsome fruits are medium to large in size and globe to deep globe in shape. The color is pink. The fruit itself shows a high degree of resistance to cracking. The interior is made up of numerous thick bracing walls. Both seed and cavities are very small.

MARGLOBE. Nail Rust Resistant. A wonderful variety which is resistant to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt. Ripens 10 to 12 days later than Earliana; large, perfect globe-shaped fruits of a beautiful scarlet color. Its spreading habit of growth enables it to bear in great abundance.

SUPREME MARGLOBE. We recommend this as the finest stock of Marglobe in size and uniformity of fruits.

OX HEART. 85 days. Heart shaped, rosy-pink, solid fleshed, few seeds, mild. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this variety.

PONDEROSA or BEEFSTEAK. 85 days. Extremely large, fleshy, very mild, deep purplish-pink. One of the best for home use.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper). 80 days. Deep scarlet, globe-shaped; plants self-pruning; wilt resistant. Excellent all-purpose home garden tomato.

RUTGERS. 73 days. Recent development of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Highly recommended for canning and tomato juice.

STONE. 85 days. Bright deep scarlet, large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Very popular late variety.

YELLOW PLUM. Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow.

RED PEAR. Fruits 2 inches long; pear-shaped.

TURNIPS and RUTABAGAS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE: For early use, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until April. For fall and winter sow in August and September.

COW HORN or LONG WHITE. 65 days. Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild, sweet, tender for the table when young.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. 40 days. All white. Otherwise same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. 55 days. Globe-shaped; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use; our strain outstandingly uniform.

Marglobe

Asgrow Purple Top Globe

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED. 45 days. Roots flattened; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, tender. Important early home garden turnip.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED. 45 days. Roots flattened. entirely white, mild. Extensively used for table.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. 40 days. Roots flattened, becoming 4 in. across, purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, fine-grained, mild.

SEVEN TOP, for TURNIP GREENS. 45 days. Leaf shoots tender; roots inedible. Widely used in South for greens and stock grazing.

SHOGOIN. 42 days. Large edible leaves, and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids.

WHITE EGG. 55 days. Egg-shaped, smooth, white, half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety.

AMBER GLOBE. 75 days. Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock; yellow tinged with green at top.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Large globe-shaped clear white turnip, recognized as a very valuable variety for market gardeners, and for home use, as the excellent, large, crisp and tender tops are unexcelled for greens.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA. An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown. Hardy, sweet and a good keeper.

Watermelons

HOW TO GROW 'EM. Rich sandy loam soils are considered best for Watermelons, but good crops are grown on any well-drained fertile soil. Adding well-rotted manure to soil gives the plants a good start, and to commercial growers we recommend an application of 600 to 800 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. Space hills at least 10 feet apart.

WONDER MELON. In shape large and long, somewhat resembling the Watson, only thicker. The color is a dark solid green. Imagine the finest and best flavored Watermelon you have ever tasted, add to it flavor, sweetness, size, and you have some conception of the famous Wonder Melon. Its brilliant red meat, right up to its thin, tough rind, has a delectable flavor that is unrivaled. The melon itself is heavy, oblong, and often 22 inches in length; its rind is a rich glossy, bluish green.

STONE MOUNTAIN. Highest quality home garden, market garden and shipping variety. Melons are very large, 40 to 60 pounds on good melon land, oval-round with blunt ends. lightly veined or mottled medium dark green skin, and tough. rather thin rind. Flesh is rich scarlet, very fine grained, crisp, tender and especially sweet.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. This is unquestionably the sweetest long, dark, glossy melon we know of. The flesh is crimson, very sweet and of a delecious flavor. Vigorous in growth and a heavy fruiter. An excellent melon for home use and small patches.

DIXIE QUEEN. 90 days, 30-45 lbs. The New White Seed Cuban Queen. Superb new, round or blunt oblong, fine flavored gray melon with prominent dark green stripes. It has been the sensation of Southern markets since 1932. It has richly colored, sweet, juicy firm flesh which seems to be all heart because of its very small seeds. Its tough rind allows shipping and it sells on sight. Melon markets are looking for new varieties of merit and that is why the new Dixie Queen is commanding so much attention. The white seeds are so small that a pound goes farther than other varieties.

TOM WATSON. Considered the best shipping melon. One of the main or later varieties maturing in about 90 days. Attractive, good sized. (35 to 50 lbs.) About 24 inches long, rind thick and tough, medium green, Flesh crimson, sweet, melting, and of superb flavor. Very prolific. Equally fine for the home garden.

HALBERT'S HONEY. Very popular because of its sweet flavor. While too tender for shipping (its bright scarlet flesh ripening close to the rind) its oblong form and handsome green rind make it very desirable for home gardens and local markets.

THURMOND GRAY. 90 days, 30-40 lbs. The rind is very tough and stands shipping as well as any melon grown. The flesh is free from string, fine grained, of deep red color, crisp and tender. Seeds are brown and of medium size. Its eating qualities are excellent.

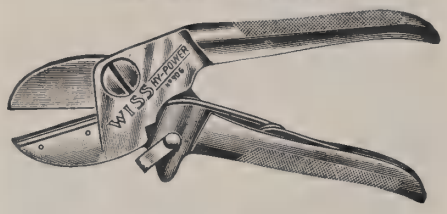
FLORIDA GIANT (Cannonball). Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits dark green, nearly round; flesh firm and red; of excellent quality. Ships well, though rather large for some markets, and is one of the best all-purpose varieties. Seed mottled dark brown.

Our Retail Store Prices Are Less Than Mail Order Catalog Prices

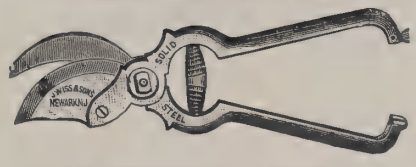
Watermelon

Garden Tools

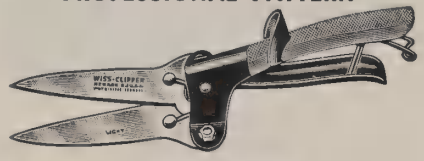
PRUNING SHEARS
FOR ALL PURPOSES



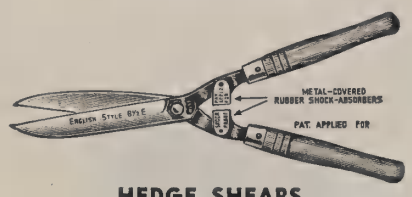
HY-POWER FOR HEAVY DUTY



PROFESSIONAL PATTERN



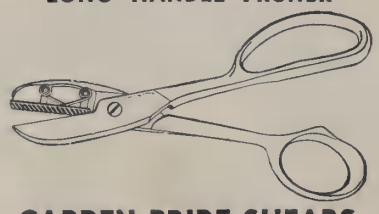
GRASS CLIPPER



HEDGE SHEARS

GRASS OR TENDER HEDGE SHEAR

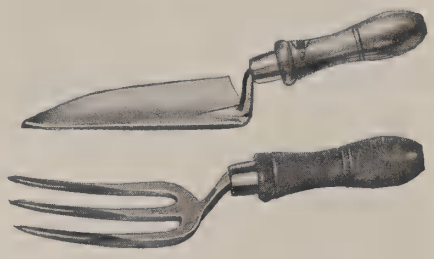
LONG HANDLE PRUNER



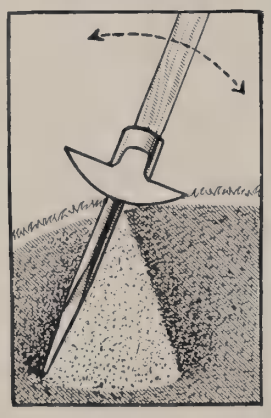
GARDEN PRIDE SHEARS
Will Hold Your Flowers

CANNING SUPPLIES
SEE OUR
PRESSURE COOKERS
CAN SEALERS
FRUIT JARS
TIN CANS

STAINLESS STEEL
Solid Forged Stainless Steel with Polished Hardwood Handles. Real Tools that Stay Bright and Sharp.



SOD SPIKER

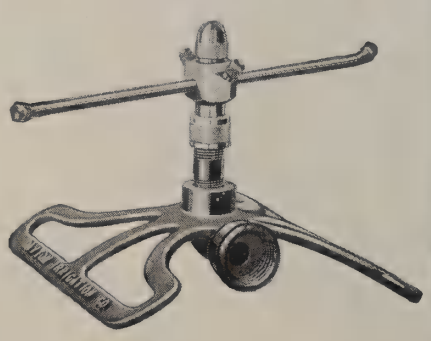


A truly fine tool. Long, sturdy, finished hardwood handle tapered to fit the socket.
Its cultivating action doesn't deface the top of your lawn while creating these soft spongy reservoirs beneath the surface which hold and store water and fertilizer. Especially designed for slopes and terraces.

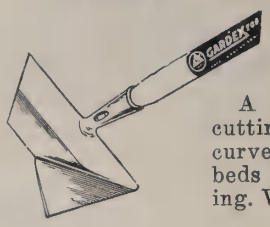
WE HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK OF

PLANT LABELS
SPRINKLING POTS
GARDEN BASKETS
GARDEN HOSE
PRUNING SAWS
BAMBOO STAKES
HOSE SPRINKLERS
POTTERY
BIRD BATHS
PLANT TUBS
GARDEN ORNAMENTS
FERNERIES

COMPLETE LINE OF SPRINKLERS



GARDEX



Turf Edger

A perfect tool for cutting corners, curves, and circular beds or straight edging. With long handle

BOW RAKE

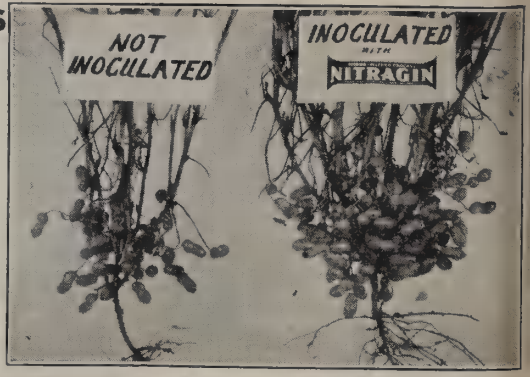
SCUFFLE HOE

THREE PRONG CULTIVATOR

SOIL AIR CONDITIONER

HAND TOOLS

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES



NITRAGIN inoculation increases yield of peanuts.

FIELD SEEDS

We do not give any warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc. We will not be in any way responsible for the crop. *No Responsible Seedsman Gives Any Warranty.*

ALFALFA (Inoculate)

60 lbs. to the bu. 20 to 25 lbs. plants an acre.

Alfalfa in the South will produce 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value surpasses any other Clover. Although fall sowing is preferable, fine results can be obtained when planted in early spring. One of the important features in growing Alfalfa is first preparing your land, and inoculating your seed.

HAIRY PERUVIAN. Heavy yielding variety under normal or average field conditions. Stands temperature down to 10 degrees F. Superior in dry weather but falters when cold and wet. Planted extensively in Louisiana.

SOUTHWESTERN COMMON. Developed from Common Chilean, under dry conditions of the Southwest. Similar in behavior to Hairy Peruvian but smaller stemmed. A heavy producer and very popular.

COMMON OR CHILEAN (Arizona, Oklahoma and Kansas.) More hardy than above varieties and stands more adverse conditions. Producing slightly less. Its stems are smaller and the quality of hay better. It is possibly the safest and most popular variety grown in the U. S.

CLOVER (Inoculate)

MELILOTUS ALBA or WHITE SWEET CLOVER. A biennial clover growing two to five feet high, resembling alfalfa. Grows two years from one seeding. Makes a large growth the first year, but a much heavier growth the second due to its extensive root system. It's a great soil builder. Relished by all kinds of livestock. Good hay and grazing crop for alluvial soils or limed soils. No other pasture crop measures up to the summer and fall grazing furnished by this plant.
Plant 15 to 20 lbs., in fall or spring.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. The best known and leading clover for permanent pastures and lawns. Accommodates itself quickly to nearly all soils. Does well in Bermuda and mixed pastures, furnishing grazing in late winter and early spring—long before the Bermuda starts. Mixes well with all grasses and clovers for a permanent pasture. Sow 5 to 10 lbs. to acre in fall.

MELILOTUS INDICA CLOVER—Annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. Also spoken of as "Sour Clover." A valuable winter legume for the lower South. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall and produces 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May. Will reseed itself if cut when seeds start maturing. Sow during the early fall or spring at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

PERSIAN CLOVER. A new Clover that should be planted on every pasture in the South. Furnishes splendid grazing from December until June. Will carry several head of cattle per acre. Yields 2 to 3 tons of rich, palatable hay per acre. Cures very quickly. Reseeds itself even when closely grazed and spreads rapidly. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, bears small pink flowers and seeds heavily. Will stand heavier, wetter lands than most clovers. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre from September to November.

BLACK MEDIC CLOVER. A wonderful Clover of the alfalfa family, thriving on all soils except water-logged types. It spreads faster than any other Clover. Reseeds itself with close grazing. Yields a very nutritious pasture. Sow from early September until December, the earlier the better. It is an excellent hay plant.

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER. Similar to Southern Bur but kills at about 10 degrees F., yet is very popular in Louisiana and Texas. It is worth trying.

HOP CLOVER. Grows well over the greater part of all the Southern States. It's very aggressive and hardy. Should be a part of all pasture Clover mixtures. It is one of the earliest to give grazing. If used alone, sow 6 pounds per acre. Seed should be inoculated. Plant in the fall.

SOUTHERN GIANT BUR (Spotted). Usually sown in Bur at rate of 6 to 8 bushels of 10 lbs. to acre. Can be grazed until late March and then make a good seed crop. Some winter grazing can be had and a good green manure crop realized to plow under. Seed are trashy and dusty. Sow in fall.

LESPEDEZA (Inoculate)

TENNESSEE 76 LESPEDEZA. Selected strain of Common Japanese, originated by Tenn. Experiment Station.

KOBE LESPEDEZA. Makes great growth and thrives over the entire South. It is larger than Common and late like it.

COMMON LESPEDENZA. A widely grown variety. Does well over a wider territory than other varieties. An important pasture legume in the South. Increases carrying capacity of pasture lands.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA. Korean is earlier, coarser and usually a heavy producer. It is of most value in the northern half of the cotton belt.

WINTER VETCH AND PEAS

INOCULATE VETCH AND PEAS

Briefly, success depends largely on planting deep, inoculating seed, and if soil is too poor, apply phosphorus. Planted consistently over a period of years, your cotton and corn production can be doubled. Plow under seed with turning plow or middle buster, keeping in rows for better drainage. On average soils four inches seems best depth to plant.

COMMON VETCH. Is the most popular winter vetch for Louisiana and East Texas. It has never winter killed in this latitude and probably produces the heaviest cover crop we can plant and is ready to plow under earlier than other Vetches. Plant 30 lbs. per acre.

HUNGARIAN VETCH. Similar to Common and has small seed, planting further to the pound. Some insist it is better than Common, and it is especially popular on Alluvial Soils, although not so much so in hills. Plant 25 lbs. per acre.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS. Preferred by many to Vetches for ■ cover crop. They grow off fast in spring and can be plowed under early. Write your experiment stations about Peas and Vetch. Plant 40 lbs. per acre.

HAIRY VETCH. Universally popular and still planted generally all over the South. Having very small black seed, it plants further, hence, although the price is higher, it goes further and is economical to plant. Plant 20 lbs. per acre.

FIELD GRASS

BERMUDA GRASS. A most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that most other grasses would perish. It is hard to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf States, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is not complete without it, and again, on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quality averages well up with the best. The plant will stand drought, will bear several cuttings and much grazing. On lawns sow 1 pound to 1,000 sq. ft. or 15 lbs. per acre for pasture or hay.

HULLED BERMUDA. Revolutionizing Bermuda lawn planting. The process removes the hull and promotes quicker germination. Tests show that this type will germinate within 8 to 15 days. Plant in spring.

ITALIAN RYE OR WINTER GRASS. American-grown. An annual, tall, broad, flat-leaved deep green Grass very valuable for winter lawns and pastures. Produces within 3 weeks, or less, a beautiful green winter lawn. Splendid grazing is secured from midwinter until June. Withstands winters well. Strictly an annual on lawns, but reseeds in many cases on pastures. Requires 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet for lawn; 40 to 50 pounds per acre for pastures.

DALLIS GRASS. Comes nearer growing the year round than any other grass. Its roots give succeeding crops whether seeds are allowed to mature or not. Cultivation readily kills it. Besides being a superior pasture grass. Dallis is a fairly good hay plant. Plantings are made principally in early fall and in the spring commencing in January. Our Louisiana-grown seed is fairly satisfactory and widely used. Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre. It is hard to get established, usually taking two years or more.

SUDAN GRASS. The greatest summer grazing grass that can be planted. Often planted in April, cut once for hay, and grazed from late July until frost. The hay usually will be worth the cost of producing the crop. Resembles Johnson Grass in growth but is an annual that does not come back from the root. A small plot handy to the barn, can be cut and fed green to the cow or horse, supplementing concentrated feed and resulting in substantial saving of feed. Dairymen cannot afford to be without Sudan pasture in summer and Abruzzi Rye pasture in winter.

Sudan Grass

FIELD BEANS (Inoculate)

SOY BEANS

Plant Soy Beans from March until August. Most Soys are planted, as companion crop with corn and at same time to improve the soil. Otootan, Avoyelles, Biloxi, and Laredo are most popular for hay and soil improvement. Mamloxi and White Biloxi are planted for crushing beans, hay and soil improvement. All are non shatter types, with long growing season, enabling them to hang on through drought and make when it rains.

BILOXI SOY BEANS. Has heavy vigorous, upright, branching stalk, large stems, large leaves, large brown seed that do not shatter but little. Very popular for soil improvement, fall grazing and widely planted in corn. Seed twenty to thirty pounds in corn or sixty pounds in drills alone. Rates next to Otootan in tonnage of hay or green crop to acre. It stays green until late.

WHITE BILOXI (Yellow). Almost identical to Brown Biloxi in growth and if anything more rank. Just as good for all purposes as Brown Biloxi. Being bred by the Mississippi Experiment Station to serve as Biloxi and to produce yellow beans for oil mill purposes.

OTOOTAN SOY BEANS. Produces more tonnage of hay or green manure fertility, than any variety you can grow. Its long growing period, staying green until frost, makes it always hit whatever rains occur during summer. It has small, viny, branching stems and makes the finest of Soy Bean hay, superior in some ways to Alfalfa. The seeds are small, round black beans, planted 10-15 pounds to the acre with corn, or 30-60 pounds alone.

AVOYELLE SOY BEANS. Originated in Avoyelles, Parish, Louisiana, from a field of Otootan Soys. It branches like Otootan, is semi-viny type, making good hay. Producing seed heavily, it is easy to grow your own. It has become the most popular Soy Bean in Louisiana and is now spreading to adjoining states. Seed are black, similar, but larger than Otootan. Plant 20 to 30 pounds in corn, or 60 pounds alone.

LAREDO SOYS. The standard hay bean, having small upright stalk, growing five feet or more on good soil. Plant 30 to 60 pounds in drills by themselves, or 8 to 12 pounds in corn. The price per bushel may look high but the seeds are so small that they are usually the cheapest bean to plant. The seeds are black, small, and easily substituted, hence suggest you buy from reliable dealers who can be relied on to give you genuine Southern Laredo Seed.

RED TANNER. A new real hay bean.

Palmetto. A yellow hay bean that looks good as Otootan.

Arksono. May be the best all purpose yellow bean.

MAMLOXI. Upright branching stalk like Biloxi, slightly earlier, non shatter type yellow beans, making it a good all purpose bean, suitable for hay, soil improvement and oil mill beans. It is the most popular yellow bean.

EARLY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN. Is the most valuable and popular variety. It is very prolific and can be planted later than other sorts on account of its early maturity. Makes a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing, and is a fine soil improver. As pasture they fatten horses, hogs, cattle and are the greatest milk producers known. Plant in corn and forget about what corn you cannot find at harvest. Stock will find all that is lost. Plant 15 to 30 lbs. per acre.

BUSH or BUNCH. Very popular as a green-manure crop in orchards. A great soil improver. We buy and offer either Certified Bunch Bean Seed or Affidavit Guaranteed, yet often there will be a few running beans in them. We cannot tell the difference as the seeds are exactly alike, hence offer without warranty and at your risk.

SEEDERS

CYCLONE. Easily adjusted. Sows any seed. $2.25 each.

CANE SEED OR SORGHUM

TREAT SEED WITH CERESAN

JAPANESE RIBBON CANE (Seed Red). No Sorghum compares with it in yield of syrup. Usually produces 150 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre. Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Cultivate same as corn. For syrup making, it is best to cut just before the seeds ripen, as the plants then contain the most saccharine. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to an acre for syrup, or 12 to 15 pounds for silage. A great tonnage of ensilage or green feed can be expected.

TEXAS SEEDED CROOKNECK CANE (Black Seed). Highly prized syrup cane. Its rank, vigorous growth of heavy, juicy stalks produce a large yield of syrup, frequently 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. It produces syrup of a bright amber color and of fine quality and flavor. Stalks have crook seed heads.

EARLY ORANGE. Stalks taller and heavier than the amber. Yields good crops for green feed. Most kinds sweet, suitable for hay or syrup, but strains vary some.

RED TOP or SUMAC. The great hay cane or sweet Sorghum crop for the southwest. Its slender stalks and abundant leaves make it desirable for hay or green feed. Drought resistant as early as Orange or Amber.

IMPROVED EARLY BLACK AMBER. For forage, hay and grazing. Not good for syrup, but fine for early green feed. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season. If grown with Cowpeas or Soy Beans the quality of the hay is improved and a more balanced ration may be had.

SAGRAIN Saccharine Grain Sorghum. Produces 8 to 15 tons of silage or if left to ripen will produce 20 to 50 bushels of grain or 3 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre. Relished by all livestock. A safer feed crop than corn and withstands neglect and adverse conditions. Splendid combination with Soy Beans. Can be best harvested with a corn binder, shocked like oats until cured. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE. Fine grain crop or substitute for corn. Grows 4 feet high and has large grain heads. The compact stalk makes harvesting much easier. Resistant to drought. Plant in 4-foot rows at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds to the acre.

HEGARI. Improved dwarf, non Saccharine, Grain Sorghum, shattering little. Dwarf growth with large heads of white grains. Most popular Grain Sorghum. We prefer the Arizona strain on account of better uniformity. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre in 4-foot rows.

FETERITA. Non Saccharine. Grain Sorghum. Very drought resistant. Has some unchanging friends. Plant like Hegari.

SHALLU. Called Egyptian Wheat, a non Saccharine Grain Sorghum. Also called Chicken Corn. It is popular with home chicken raisers.

KAFFIR CORN. Dwarf, black hulled, white. Drought resistant grain. Popular in dry areas. Also popular for poultry.

PEANUTS (Inoculate)

SPANISH. The best variety for forage and fattening hogs and stock. Early, heavy bearer; upright bushes growing close, so, easily cultivated.

IMPROVED VALENCIA. Finest large variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 pink skinned nuts of handsome appearance. The flavor is mild and sweet.

IMPROVED SPANISH. Same as Spanish, except much larger nuts, still making only two to the hull. We see no reason why it is not more desirable for most uses. Plants grow upright.

TENN. REDS. Large runner, 3 to 4 in hull. Popular for roasting at home.
NOTE—Increase yields by dusting plants with sulphur dust.

COWPEAS (Inoculate)

BRABHAM. A highly disease-resistant, early variety that retains foliage exceptionally well. It is wilt and nematode resistant.

WHIPPOORWILL. Very early, prolific, bushy sort. Produces good growth of upright vines. Easy to cut.

CLAY. Medium large, of running habit; fine for soil improvement. The pods ripen very uniformly.

MIXED. A mixture of the best varieties. Grows thicker and produces a better crop of vines and forage than do sowings of single varieties. Popular for hay, for pea production and fertilizer.

TABLE PEAS (Inoculate)

BROWN CROWDER. Earliest, and one of the most prolific and best flavored table peas.

CREAM SUGAR CROWDER (White). One of the earliest, most prolific and best flavored table peas for eating green and as dry shelled peas.

LADY PEAS. Smallest and beyond question the sweetest flavored field pea for choice table use. Delicious and tender. Also called Rice Pea.

LARGE BLACK EYE. Best large black-eyed table pea. Good either as 'Snaps' or shelled. Ready in 60 days. Native grown seed look sorry, but produce well.

CREAM PEAS. Similar to Lady Pea but much larger. Very popular on markets. Growing more popular.

PURPLE HULL. White pea that is second to none, green or dry.

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. For Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. Makes fine "greens" for the table as a substitute for turnips or Spinach "greens" when young. Grows 10 to 24 inches high and makes a crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Sow either in drills (4 pounds per acre) or broadcast (8 pounds for acre).

MILLETS

GERMAN. Best for hay, produces heavily and should be cut in bloom. Harvested mature for chick feed. Used mostly for late quick crop.

PEARL OR CATTAIL. For green feeding it is unexcelled. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and it continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed.

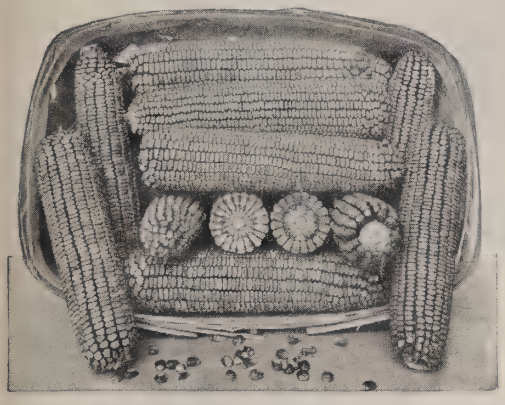
CROTALARIA (Inoculate)

SPECTABILIS. Great crop for turning under, especially in the lower South. Liked by fruit and truck growers, not being a host for stink bugs. Plant in rows like Soy Beans, 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Stock will not eat it. Best soil builder known. The early is most popular.

Field Corn—Best Varieties for the South

SOUTHERN WHITE DENTS

SENTELL WHITE DENT. The leading white dent variety of Louisiana. Bred in Caddo parish and has made largest yield of North Louisiana Experiment Station many years. Has large ears eight to ten inches long, medium stalk, white cob, white grain, well covered with heavy shuck protecting well from weevil; a hard dent corn suited for feed and meal.



Calhoun Red Cob

CALHOUN RED COB. White Dent with kernels shading yellow toward cob, ears large, sure yielder. Most largely planted of all varieties and wonderfully popular with farmers. Ears are eight to ten inches long, deep kernels, red cob. Ears are uniform, well covered with shuck and fill out well even to the nubbins.

HASTINGS PROLIFIC. Requires a fairly long season to develop hard corn, 110 to 120 days. Stalk is large, 8 to 12 feet tall, according to soil and season, rooting deeply. Stalk and blades are large and vigorous. Ears of medium size, two or more to the stalk, depending on the distance given and the growing conditions. On good strong land, where corn has distance of 24 to 30 inches in the row, it often makes 4 to 6 ears to a stalk. Consistently produces high yields and is adapted to hills and bottoms. Ears small but shell out 90 per cent grain.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC. Similar to Hastings but larger ears, with the same type small cob and deep kernel. If you do not like the many small ears of Hastings, plant Mosby and get fewer and bigger ears.

IMPROVED SURECROPPER. Most extensively planted white variety in Texas. The farmer knows that it makes, wet or dry, and that it is the safest corn to grow as dry weather is sure to come. They call it Big Cobbed and Light, yet a part of the crop in Surecropper is good insurance against dry weather failures. Popular for May and June planting.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE. Large white ears, best for late planting, as it is drought resistant.

WHITE TUXPAN. Originated in Texas. Vigorous drought resistant, recommended especially for hill soils.

SOUTHERN YELLOW DENTS

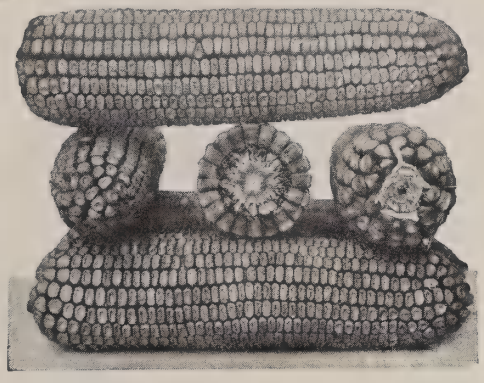
Yellow corn is recognized as superior feed. Is rapidly being bred into superior production, weevil and drought resistance. Farmers who know to buy yellow corn for feed, can now grow it.

SOUTHWESTERN YELLOW DENT. Another drought resistant large eared, large grain, yellow corn from dry Texas and Oklahoma. It has been popular with our trade for many years and we predict will remain so. Until White Sure Cropper was bred yellow, it has been appropriately called a Yellow Surecropper corn. Ask anyone who plants this variety about it and then pay us a visit for seed.

HILLS YELLOW DENT. Is outstanding as one and two eared variety of deep rich golden yellow corn. Check Experiment Station results and you will find it producing around the top record every year. Bred in Louisiana. It covers securely with a heavy shuck and is practically free from weevil damage. Every one knows that Yellow corn has more food value, so why not plant a tested variety and produce better yellow corn that you buy from the west and north?

YELLOW SURECROPPER. The Texas Experiment Station, recognizing the drought resistance and high productivity of White Surecropper, yet its poor feed value, bred it into a firm yellow corn. Although released only one year and then available in limited quantities, it has made the greatest hit of any new corn ever originated. Planted both early and late, it proved outstanding merit from Louisiana to the dry Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma. Hill farmers will find this to be the yellow corn they have waited and wished for.

JARVIS GOLDEN PROLIFIC. A yellow prolific corn, well adapted to this section and growing rapidly in popularity. Originating in Tennessee, it is earlier than native varieties, yet its origin in the South, makes it cover well with a full shuck, protecting it from bird and weevil damage. A farmer came in for more Jarvis this year and remarked that Mr. Hastings did a great thing for the south when he bred his White Hastings to a yellow corn, producing as much corn and a richer horse feed. Although his comments were in error, he did make a good comparison of outstanding prolific corns. Its earliness allows it to make before the dry period comes.



Hills Yellow Dent

NORTHERN VARIETIES

Planted for early feed and roasting ears, there will always be a place for some extra early corn.

WHITE SILVERMINE. Most popular large White Dent and used extensively by market gardeners. Ears are large, fill out well and make beautiful roasting ears.

WHITE PEARL. Similar to Silvermine but a softer corn when matured. Also grown extensively for feed and roasting ears.

WHITE ST. CHARLES RED COB. Most popular northern corn for feed, being very solid and a good producer.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. Most popular northern yellow and possibly more extensively planted than any variety in the U. S. In Missouri they call it St. Charles Yellow and under that name is popular in this section.

ST. CHARLES YELLOW. A strain of Reid's Yellow Dent, very popular and recognized as the best northern yellow for Louisiana. We usually secure our stock from Missouri, hence it is semi-southern.

TENN. RED COB. Another semi-southern corn that produces well and is very popular when an earlier white dent corn is desired.

TREAT SEED CORN WITH SEMESAN JR. FOR BETTER STANDS AND HIGHER YIELDS

OATS AND RYE

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS. Recleaned on our Air Blast Clipper Cleaner and grader leaving them all good heavy oats of fine quality.

FERGUSON 922. An improved Texas Red Rust proof oat that is yielding highest everywhere. It will pay you to plant this variety.

FERGUSON 71. Second only to Ferguson 922 oats.

TREAT OATS WITH CERESAN TO PREVENT SMUT AND INCREASE YIELDS

A New COTTON D & P L 12

TREAT SEED WITH CERESAN

We are exclusive distributors of originators D&PL 12 Cotton Seed in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas counties bordering La. Deltapine is the most popular variety in the South. Introduced into Texas recently, it is fast being accepted as a superior cotton. The customer comes back for more. We sell no other. It is slightly wilt resistant.

D&PL 12. A selection from DPL 11 and put out by Delta Pine Land Co. in 1940. Tested by all Southern Experiment Stations in 1938 to 1940, in a majority of cases it showed slightly superior to DPL 11A with same characteristics, 1 to 2 per cent more lint, a longer staple and on average of 5 per cent more lint per acre. Most farmers thought there could be nothing better than DPL 11A but 12 is certainly an improvement. Our seeds are Ceresan treated.

D. & P. L. (Deltapine) 12 cotton on the extensive cotton plantations of the Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss.

Increase Crop Profits—Reduce Disease Losses

TREAT SEEDS EVERY YEAR -IT PAYS

HUDSON SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

PERFECTION

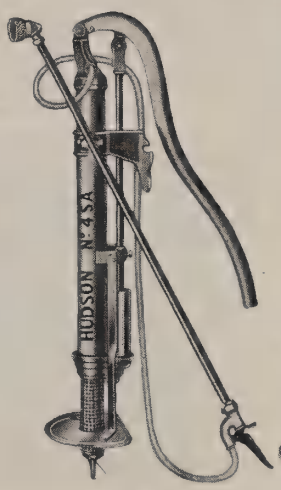
4 Gallon—Open Top

Big 6 inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleaning. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity and high pressure adapt it for any job.

Galvanized steel or copper tank, all seams riveted and heavily soldered. Top and bottom beading adds additional strength. Tested at 100 pounds pressure.

HUDSON BARREL PUMP

Adapted for whitewash, cold-water paints, agricultural insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. Tubular intake strainer provides strainer area 15 times that of the ordinary type. Dasher agitator cleans it at each stroke of the pump plunger preventing clogging regardless of the amount of sediment. Entire valve and strainer assembly accessible from the outside of the pump without dismantling. Permits quick cleaning and overhauling. Develops up to 200 pounds pressure.



No. 4SA

HUDSON DU-MORE

4 Gallon—Open Top

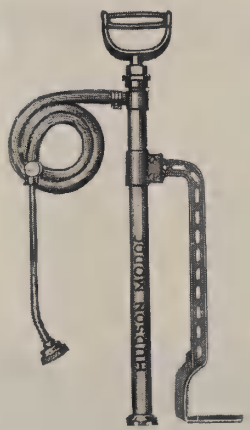
A continuous high pressure sprayer for truck gardens, field crops, greenhouse, nursery, etc. Handles all agricultural insecticides, etc. Will pay for itself in one season in saving of time and insecticide.

HUDSON JUNIOR

2½ Gal. Open-Top

Wide opening permits easy filling, emptying or cleaning thoroughly. Small capacity and light weight adapts it for smaller jobs, or for women or children to use.

Galvanized steel or copper tank with seams riveted and soldered. Top and bottom double beaded. Tested at 100 lbs. pressure.

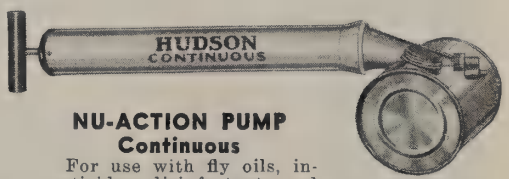


HUDSON MODOC

A sturdy sprayer for spraying fruit trees, garden truck, hedges, etc. Used with whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, etc. Develops 150 lbs. pressure. Can be used with bucket or small tank. Produces any type of spray from fog to solid stream.

CORPORAL DUSTER

The CORPORAL is an efficient duster at a very moderate price. Ample capacity for all ordinary home use. Pump 1¼ inches diameter, 5-inch stroke. Fitted with Hudson plunger. Length over all 9 inches. Powder Reservoir, 1¼ inches diameter, 3 inches, with valve to prevent powder working back into pump.



NU-ACTION PUMP

Continuous

For use with fly oils, insecticides, disinfectants and other sediment free solutions. Heavy tin pump and tank. Fitted with brass syphon tube and double nozzle, adjustable for any type of spray from fog to solid stream and sprays ahead or up. Absolutely will not split. Capacity 1 full quart.

Protect Your Seed Corn

During the period when it is most easily damaged, by crows and other corn-pulling birds

(½ Pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed.	$ .60
(1 Pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed.	1.00
(1 Quart) Enough for 4 bushels seed.	1.75

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

ACME SPRAYS INSECTICIDES DUSTS

ACME APHIS SPRAY. An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. For Chewing Insects. Stomach poison against Moths, Worms, Caterpillars, Curculio, Bugs, Beetles and all leaf-eating insects. Poison.

GUARD YOUR GARDEN WITH "BLACK LEAF 40"

This versatile insecticide kills insects by contact and by fumes. Easy to use—economical—a little makes a lot of spray.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. For Mildew. Standard for mildew, Black Spot and other diseases on flowers, shrubs and vegetables.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. For Chewing Insects. For Spraying potatoes and other vegetables against Potato Beetles, Cabbage Worm, Tomato Worm and such chewing insects. Also used for Boll Weevils. Poison.

CUPROCIDE RED COPPER OXIDE. Use for dusting seeds to insure germination and prevent seed decay and damping off. May be used as a spray for mildew.

Standard Red Copper Oxide

CUPROCIDE

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE EMULSION. E-D-E brings to the peach grower, in convenient form, a new, safe and economical control for peach tree borer. Its effectiveness and relative simplicity recommend it to all growers of peaches in preference to the old methods for controlling this destructive insect.

KILL PLANT INSECTS!

Ever Green Garden Spray is deadly to many common types of sucking and chewing garden insects. Non-poisonous when sprayed.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

ACME EMO. A summer oil spray of fine quality, safe to use, pleasant to handle and of the much desired flowable consistency.

ACME EMO-NIK. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects, and certain other garden pests.

ACME BAIT-M WITH METALDEHYDE

An attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaldehyde, the marvelous new discovery for control of snails and slugs. Also contains Calcium Arsenate effective against cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers, and certain other insects which migrate on ground.

Ask For Free Planting Guide.

FISH-OIL SOAP. Standard wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark.

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD. Protect your garden with a safe insecticide dust. Contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone. Non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans and currants. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens.

ACME KOPPER KING. Kopper King is a Basic Copper Sulphate, a fungicide of revolutionary importance. It is neutral and insoluble, requiring no lime to keep it from burning. Kopper King contains 50 per cent copper, twice as much as ordinary copper sulphate (common bluestone). Can be used either as a liquid spray or combined with a carrier in making a home-made dust.

ACME KOPPER SHIELD PRUNING PAINT. A specially prepared liquid paint containing 2 per cent copper for treating wounds left by pruning, storms, or accident, to prevent such diseases as European Canker Fungus, Hard Rot, and certain other fungi. Forms a protective shield while the tree is naturally overcoming the shock.

ACME KOPPER QUEEN (Mildew Spray). A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue which detracts so much from the appearance of flowers and ornamentals in your yard. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur.

LETHANE 440. A very effective insecticide for controlling red spider, mealy bug, thrip, aphids, cottony-cushion scale, and ants.

LETHANE 440

We Handle Many Insecticides Not Listed for Lack of Space.

ACME LONDON PURPLE. Is one of the lightest and fluffiest powdered insecticides on the market assuring complete coverage and greatest adhesion to the foliage. For use on potatoes, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and many other shrubs and vegetables damaged by leaf-chewing insects.

DRY LIME SULPHUR for Scale. Dormant spray for San Jose, Oyster Shell, Scales, Blights, Leaf Curl, Mites, Borers, Scabs, Mildew and Red Spider.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX

Dust or Spray. A scientific formula combining a patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker—drives off flea beetle and leaf hopper — prevents blight — stimulates foliage. Get top prices for your harvest.

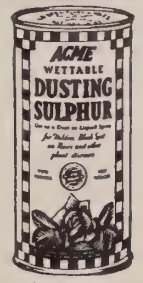
PARADICHLORBENZENE. Comes in crystals to be applied around the base of trees to destroy borers.

PARIS GREEN for Chewing Insects. Stomach poison for leaf-eating insects. Use lime dust with it to prevent burning foilage.

SLUG SHOT, Hammond's. Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms.

SCALECIDE. A complete dormant spray for fruit trees, shade trees and ornamentals. Controls scale and invigorates growth. Use 1 gallon to 15 gallons water.

SULFOCIDE. A concentrated sulphur fungicide for fruits, vegetables and flowers.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR. (An Excellent Chigger Chaser). An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98 per cent passes through 325 mesh screen.

GARDEN VOLCK Complete Spray. Oil, Volck, Soap, Nicotine, Controls biting and sucking insects.

NURSERY VOLCK for Scale. Also Red Spider, Aphids, Mealy Bugs, etc. Non-poisonous for greenhouse and nursery plants and trees.

ACME WEED KILLER. A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can.

ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY

A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminates guess work. Each set contains three separate items—A, B, and C—each scientifically made to combine one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three together with water. Use regularly. Result: complete all-around protection. Surprisingly economical.

Sizes	Amount of Spray	No. of Roses Protected all season	Prices
No. 3	12 qts.	7 to 12 bushes	$0.95
No. 6	24 qts.	15 to 25 bushes	1.50
No. 24	96 qts.	60 to 100 bushes	4.00
No. 48	48 gals.	120 to 200 bushes	6.00
No. 96	96 gals.	240 to 400 bushes	9.75

GARDEN SEED PLANTING CHART AND INDEX

SEE PAGE 1 FOR FLOWER SEED

Vegetable	Average Number of Seeds per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required Per Acre	Depth of Planting	Put Rows Apart	Leave P'ts. Apart in Row	Time of Planting	Crop Matures in About	Page
BEANS, Dwarf	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	2-9	2 to 3 mos.	17
Beans, Pole	100	½ lb.	30 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1½ ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.	17
Beet, Garden	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	2 mos.	18
Beet, Mangel	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1 ft.	9-10	4 to 6 mos.	18
Brussels Sprouts	6,500	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½ inch	2½ ft.	1½ ft.	10-5	2 to 2½ mos.	18
CABBAGE	5,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½ in.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	All year	2 to 2½ mos.	19
Carrot	14,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½ in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.	18
Cauliflower	14,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½ in.	3 ft.	2½ ft.	5-7	3 to 4 mos.	18
Celery	100,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	⅛ in.	3 ft.	6 in.	1-5	4 to 5 mos.	18
Collards	4,500	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½ in.	2½ ft.	15 in.	All year	4 mos.	19
Corn, Sweet	125	¼ lb.	12 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	12 in.	3-8	2½ to 3 mos.	19
Cucumber	1,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.	19
EGGPLANT	5,000	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	½ in.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	1-6	4 mos.	20
Endive	13,500	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½ in.	2½ ft.	8 in.	9-5	3 mos.	20
KALE	7,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½ in.	2½ ft.	18 in.	Fall	2 to 3 mos.	20
Kohlrabi	7,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½ in.	2½ ft.	6 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.	20
LETTUCE	16,000	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½ in.	2 ft.	8 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.	20
MELON, Mush	1,200	½ oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.	20
Melon, Water	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	8 ft.	6 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.	21
Mustard	18,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	¼ in.	4 ft.	2½ in.	All year	3 to 5 weeks	25
OKRA	425	2 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	4-7	3 mos.	20
Onion	12,500	1 oz.	4 lbs.	½ in.	2 ft.	5 in.	9-4	4 to 6 mos.	21
PARSLEY	17,500	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	⅛ in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	3 mos.	21
Peas	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 in.	12-6	2 to 4 mos.	22
Pepper	4,000	⅛ oz.	2 oz.	½ in.	3 ft.	18 in.	1-6	2½ to 4 mos.	22
Pumpkin	100	½ oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	10 ft.	8 ft.	3-8	3 to 4 mos.	23
Radish	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	½ in.	1½ ft.	3 in.	All year	3 to 5 weeks	22
SPINACH	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	2 in.	9-2	40 to 65 days	23
Squash, Summer	300	½ oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	4 ft.	3 ft.	3-7	2 to 3 mos.	23
TOMATO	7,500	⅛ oz.	1½ oz.	½ in.	5 ft.	3 ft.	1-7	2½ to 4 mos.	24
Turnip	10,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	¼ in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.	24-25

FIELD SEEDS

PLANTING CHART OPINIONS—INOCULATE LEGUMES—TREAT OTHERS

Kind or Variety	Treat With	Approx. Lbs. Bu.	Plant to Acre	Depth Plant	Months to Sow		Page
ALFALFA	Nitragin	60	25–30	⅛–½ in.	9–11	2–4	
BARLEY	Ceresan	48	90–100	1–2 in	9–11		
Beans, Large Soy	Nitragin	60	45–60	1–2 in.	3–6		
Beans, Small Soy	Nitragin	60	30–45	1–2 in.	3–6		27
Beans, Velvet	Nitragin	60	20–40	1–2 in.	4–6		
BROOM CORN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–8	1–2 in.	4–6		
CLOVER, White	Nitragin	60	5–10	1/16–¼ in.	9–12	1–3	
Clover, Black Medic	Nitragin	60	10–15	1/16–½ in.	9–12	1–3	
Clover, Persian	Nitragin	60	5–10	1/16–¼ in.	9–12	1–3	
Clover, Hop	Nitragin	60	5–10	1/16–¼ in.	9–12	1–3	
Clover, Bur Hulled	Nitragin	60	20–30	⅛–½ in.	9–12	1–3	
Clover, Bur in Hull	Nitragin	7–10	50–100	1/16–½ in.	8–12		
Clover, Sweet	Nitragin	60	25–30	⅛–1 in.	9–11		
Clover, Melilotus Indica	Nitragin	60	25–30	⅛–1 in.	9–11		
Cane, for Hay	New Improved Ceresan	50	100–150	1–2 in.	4–6		
Cane, for Forage	New Improved Ceresan	50	10–15	1–2 in.	4–6		28
Corn, Field	Semesan, Jr.	56	10–14	1–2 in.	3–6		
Cotton	Ceresan 2%	32	24–45	½–2 in.	4–5		
Crotalaria	Nitragin	60	15–20	½–1 in.	4–6		
GRASS, Bermuda		25	15–20	1/16–⅛ in.	2–5		
Grass, Dallis		15	15–20	⅛–¼ in.	9–4		
Grass, Rye		28	30–60	⅛–¼ in.	9–12		
Grass, Sudan		40	30–50	¼–1 in.	4–6		
HEGARI	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–8	1–2 in.	4–6		
LESPEDEZA	Nitragin	25	25	⅛–½ in.	2–4		A
MILLET, German	New Improved Ceresan	50	40–50	¼–½ in.	4–7		N
Millet, Pearl	New Improved Ceresan	50	10–15	1–2 in.	4–6		D
Milo, Maize	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–10	1–2 in.	4–6		
OATS	New Improved Ceresan	32	80–96	3–6 in.	9–11	2–3	
PEANUTS, Spanish	Nitragin	30	30–45	1–2 in.	4–5		
Peanuts, Large	Nitragin	24	24–32	1–2 in.	4–5		
Peas, Cow	Nitragin	60	30–60	1–2 in.	4–8		
Peas, Austrian Winter	Nitragin	60	30–50	2–6 in.	9–11		
RAPE, Dwarf Essex		50	10–15	¼–½ in.	9–2		
Rye	New Improved Ceresan	56	56–70	2–4 in.	9–11		
SAGRAIN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–10	1–2 in.	4–6		29
Sorghum, Grains	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–10	1–2 in.	4–6		
Sorghum, Syrup	New Improved Ceresan	50	5–10	1–2 in.	4–6		
VETCH	Nitragin	60	30–35	2–6 in.	9–11		
WHEAT	Ceresan	60	60–75	1–2 in.	9–11		

We do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., we send out and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.

Destruxol LAWN-A-GEN

The only product combining various ethers with metallic copper soluble in water. An outstanding control for soil pests such as wire worms, nematodes, root aphis, ground mealy, root termites, etc.; also effective against the fungous infestations which frequently follow injuries done to roots of plants by insects in the soil. Used successfully to prevent Damping Off in seed beds and flats. Entirely harmless to plant life.

DESTRUXOL PRODUCTS

(Insecticides and Fungicides

DESTRUXOL

A contact and fumigant spray combining cyanide and nicotine, harmless to plant life if used according to directions, for the control of thrips, green, woolly and rosy aphis, hoppers and other kindred insects.

FUNGUSOL Emulsion

The perfect year-round spray combining the qualities of both an insecticide and fungicide; controls mildew, rust and fungous infestations as well as aphis, thrips, white fly, etc. This is a beautiful material to use on roses, snapdragons, chrysanthemums and other tender plants highly susceptible to mildew. Particularly recommended for the prevention of Black Spot.

Like ALL NIGHT RAIN

IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

The water method approved by agricultural colleges and nurseries now available for home use. Equipped with regular hose connection for attaching to hose or pipe.

No. 0, 12 ft., **each $1.25**
No. 1, 18 ft., **each 1.75**
No. 2, 30 ft., **each 2.75**

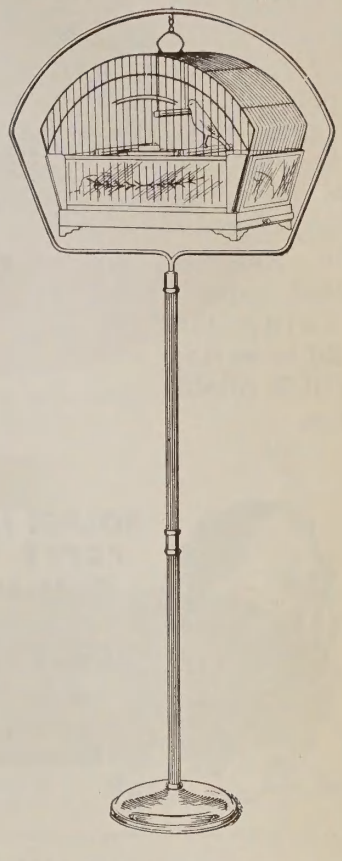
SOIL-SOAKER

New! Easy to use! Penetrating!

HARCO SPRAYER

PAT. PENDING, T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

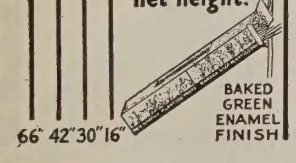
BIRD SUPPLIES



Help YOUR FLOWERS HOLD UP THEIR HEADS with PATENTED METAL PLANT PROPS

G&O

All heights shown are overall. Deduct 4" from 16" size and 6" from all other sizes for net height.



BROADCAST SEEDERS

The Improved Cyclone Seeder will sow all varieties of farm seeds that can be sown broadcast and with ease to the operator. Five acres per hour is the average for the Cyclone. The seed is distributed evenly and with great saving of time, which makes this a very practical machine on any kind of farm. It increases profits both ways—in better crops in time and seed saved.

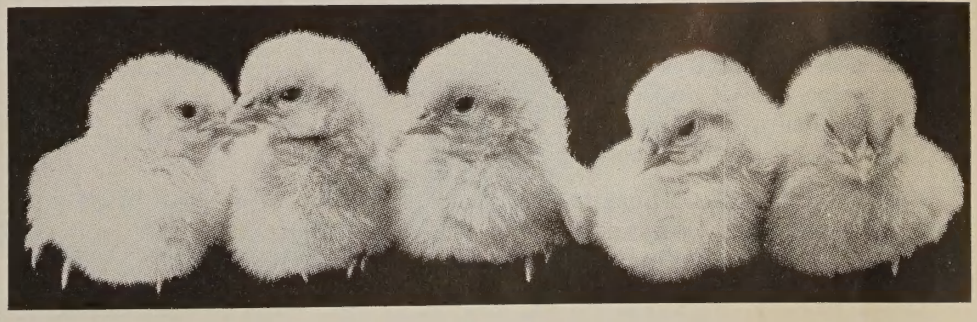
Baby Chicks

FROM U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY

POULTRY FEED

REMEDIES

SUPPLIES



GAINES DOG FOODS

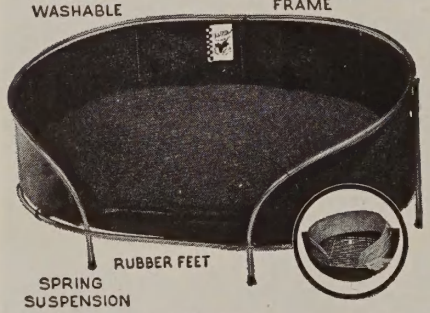
Gaines Dog Foods are tackling the toughest job in the dog world today—feeding the sled teams of the Antarctic Expedition. These Foods will be used both while the dogs are closely confined aboard the ship sailing through the intense heat of the torrid zones and while they are working hard in Little America. A food capable of doing this should be worthy of YOUR consideration.

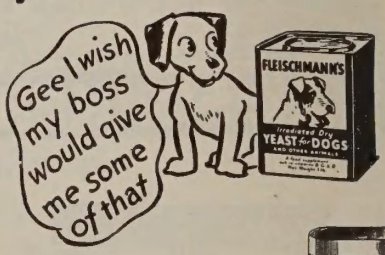
Chosen by BYRD ANTARCTIC Expedition

SOLVES the PUPPY PROBLEM!

DOG-TEX
Removes Dog Stains— Ends Odors

PUPPYBUNK DELUXE DOG BED by HENDRYX





FULL LINE OF THE BEST KNOWN DOG REMEDIES

COMPLETE LINE OF DOG FURNISHINGS

INCLUDING COLLARS
LEADS
HARNESS
SWEATERS
BLANKETS
CANDY
TIE OUT CHAINS
FEED DISHES
TOYS
ETC.

WAYNE DOG FOOD

IT'S DRY, ALL FOOD. Purchaser of Wayne buys no water at a high price. Moist dog foods (generally 2 to 6 ingredients and not complete) contain 70 to 80 per cent water. One pound of Wayne equals three pounds canned food.

ECONOMICAL. About two to three cents worth per day feeds a 20- to 24-pound dog. Wayne Dog Food is the most COMPLETE and economical dog food for all dogs. THE PREFERRED RATION OF KENNELS.

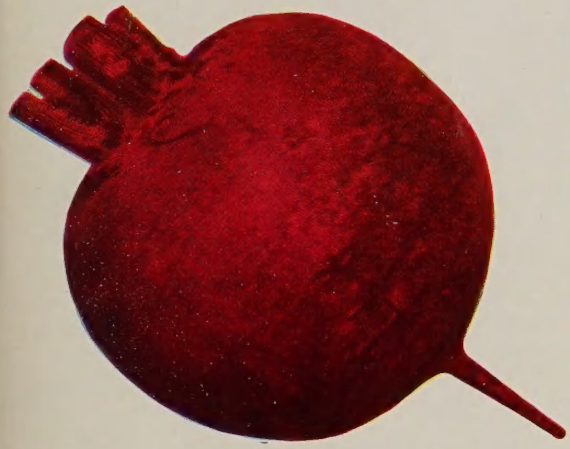
Quick Relief FROM Summer Eczema

The dog on the right suffered from typical Summer Eczema caused by external parasites—NOT food. The combination of HILO DIP and HILO OINTMENT corrected the trouble in three weeks. **Prices: HILO DIP** 1 oz 25c; 3 oz 50c; 6 oz 85c; Pint $2.00; qt $3.50; **HILO OINTMENT** 1 oz 25c; 3 oz 50c; 15 oz $1.50. At Pet, Seed, and Dept. Stores. Pamphlet with many photos of actual cases **FREE.** HILO DIP kills fleas and lice in 10 minutes; it kills ticks overnight.

Hilo DIP and OINTMENT

BEANS
See page 17

CERTIFIED MARGLOBE
See page 24



BEET, DETROIT DARK RED
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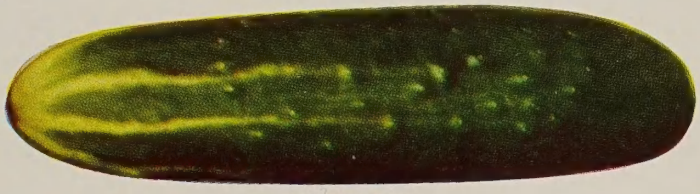

CUCUMBER
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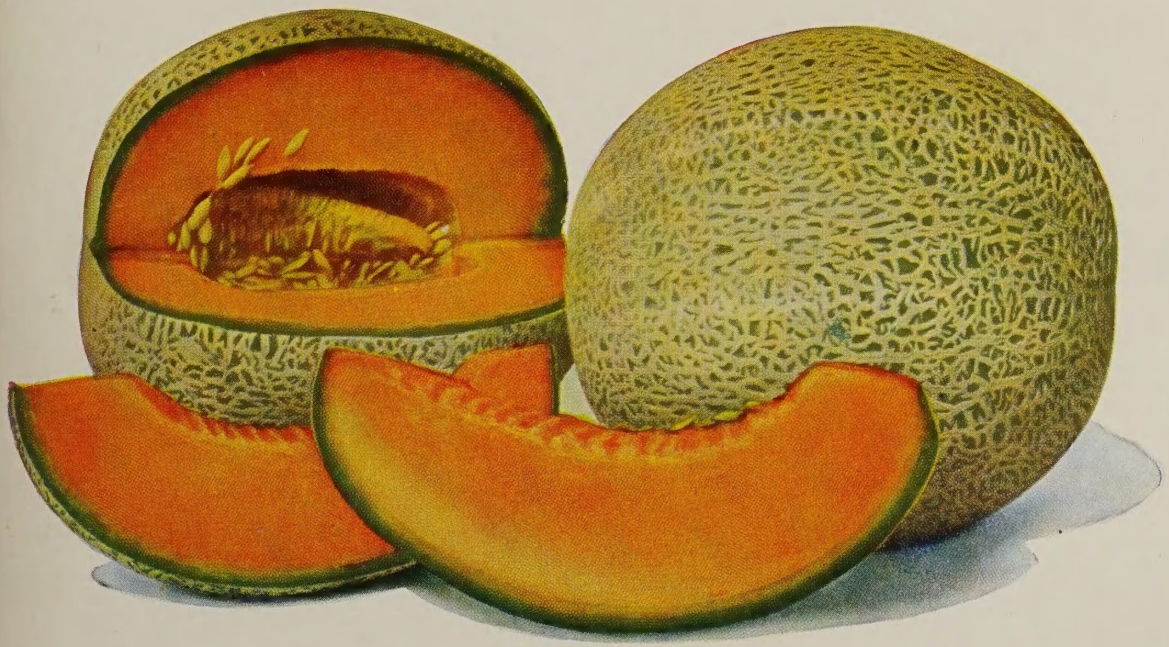

CANTALOUPES, HALE'S BEST
See page 21

CALIFORNIA WONDER
See page 23

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ZINNIA, Black Ruby
Bronze Medal 1941 All-America Selections

MARIGOLD, Spry
Silver Medal 1941 All-America Selections

MARIGOLD, Goldsmith
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Special

Your Choice of

Any *Five 25c* All American Selections $1.00

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